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VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPH

12. NANA SANJA

DISTRICT : BROACH TALUKA : JHAGADIA

R. K. TRIVEDI

Superintendent of Census Operations, Gujarat

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

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CONTENTS

(Figures in brackets denote page numbers)

	Pages
Foreword	ix–xi
Preface	xii
Chapter I—The Village	
I.1 Introduction (1); I.2 Location and Boundary (1); I.3 Physical Aspects (1); I.4 Climate and Temperature (1); I.5 Rainfall (1); I.6 Flora and Fauna (2); I.7 Households and Population (2); I.8 Settlement Pattern (2); I.9 Transport and Communication (2); I.10 Other Amenities (2)	1– 2
Chapter II—The People	
A—Demographic Particulars (3); II.1 Castes (3); II.2 Vasava Bhil (3); II.3 Rajput (4); II.4 Machhi (4); B—House Type and Material Equipment (4); II.5 Houses (4); II.6 Dress (6); II.7 Ornaments (6); II.8 Household Articles (6); II.9 Views on Diet (6); C—Social Customs and Ceremonies (6); II.10 Vasava (6); (a) Birth (6); (b) Marriage (7); (c) Death (7)	3– 7
Chapter III—Economy	
A—Economic Activity (8); III.1 Workers (8); III.2 Age Structure and Category of Workers (8); III.3 Non-workers (9); III.4 Occupations (10); B—Land (10); III.5 Land Utilisation (10); III.6 Size of Holdings (11); III.7 Holdings by Caste (11); III.8 Crop Pattern (12); III.9 Agricultural Production (12); III.10 Agricultural Implements (13); III.11 Cost of Cultivation (13); III.12 Extension Service and Reciprocal Aid (14); III.13 Credit and Investment (14); C—Livestock (14); III.14 Number and Value of Livestock (14); III.15 Livestock Products (15); III.16 Expenditure on Livestock (15); D—Other Activities (15); III.17 Grocery Shops (15); E—Economic Characteristics (16); III.18 Indebtedness (16); III.19 Indebtedness by Income (16); III.20 Financial Assets (16); III.21 Income (18); III.22 Income Ranges (18); III.23 Expenditure (19)	8–19
Chapter IV—Social and Cultural Life	
A—Population (20); IV.1 Variation in Population (20); IV.2 Age Structure (20); IV.3 Sex Ratio (20); IV.4 Marital Status (20); B—Medical and Health (22); IV.5 Medical Facilities (22); IV.6 Fertility (22); IV.7 Family Planning (24); C—Literacy and Education (24); IV.8 Literacy (24); IV.9 The Educational Institutions (26); D—Settlement History and Inheritance of Property (26); IV.10 Settlement of Households (26); IV.11 Migration (26); IV.12 Composition of Households (26); IV.13 Inheritance of Property (26); E—Cooperation and Village Organisation (26); IV.14 Cooperative Society (26); IV.15 Village Organisations (27); IV.16 Village Panchayat (27); F—Leisure, Recreation, Fairs and Festivals (28); IV.17 Sports and Games (28); (a) Gedi Dada (28); (b) Other Games (28); IV.18 Fairs (28); Shuklatirth Fair (28); Gumandev Fair (29); IV.19 Religious Beliefs (29); (a) Ramji Mandir (29); (b) Sanjashwar Mahadev (29); (c) Bhathiji-ni-Deri (29); (d) Gumandev Hanuman Temple (29); G—Other Aspects of Social Life (30); IV.20 Jajmani Relationship (30); IV.21 Untouchability (30); IV.22 Felt Needs of the Village (30)	20–30
Chapter V—Conclusion	
Conclusion	31
Appendix—Tables	33–46
Glossary	47–48
Index	49–50

LIST OF STATEMENTS IN TEXT

Statement No.	Title	Pages
I	Annual rainfall at Jhagadia	1
II	Households by caste and religion	3
III	Building material	5
IV	Households by number of rooms used	5
V	Proportion of workers, 1961	8
VI	Industrial category of workers, 1961	9
VII	Types of activities of non-workers, 1961	9
VIII	Land utilisation, 1951 and 1960	10
IX	Land-holdings, 1951 and 1960	11
X	Crop pattern, 1951–52 and 1959–60	12
XI	Cost of inputs	13
XII	Wages of agricultural labourers	13
XIII	Credit and investment in agriculture	14
XIV	Livestock	14
XV	Indebtedness by income group	16
XVI	Distribution of households according to income	18
XVII	Expenditure pattern	19
XVIII	Variation in population, 1951 and 1961	20
XIX	Population by age groups (1961 Census)	20
XX	Age and marital status	22
XXI	Births to still married women	22
XXII	Number of children according to mother's age at birth	24
XXIII	Proportion of literates	24
XXIV	Income and expenditure of panchayat, 1959–60 and 1960–61	27

LIST OF TABLES IN APPENDIX

Table No.		
I	Maximum and minimum temperature at Jhagadia, 1956–61	35
II	Opinion on different aspects of marriage	36
III	Changes in occupational pattern	37
IV	Nature of interest in land by caste	37–38
V	Agricultural produce of cultivation run by the households and their disposal	39
VI	Irrigated and non-irrigated area with percentage variation, 1951 and 1960	39
VII	Relationship of draught cattle and plough according to size of land-holding	40
VIII	Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing	40
IX	Financial assets	41
X	Annual income of households by occupation	41
XI	Income from different sources	42
XII	Distribution of households by occupation, income and number of members	42
XIII	Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range	43–45
XIV	Settlement history of households	46
XV	Emigration	46

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Title		
1	Village survey map	Frontispiece	
2	Village site map	Facing page	1
3	(i) General view of the village Nana Sanja	,, ,,	2
	(ii) The Gumandev hamlet within the revenue limits of Nana Sanja	,, ,,	2
4	The village well	,, ,,	3
5	A well-built house of a Rajput	,, ,,	4
6	A medium type house	Between pages	4–5
7	A tribal hut	,, ,,	4–5
8	Interior of a Vasava house	Facing page	5
9	(i) Vasava males	,, ,,	6
	(ii) Vasava females	,, ,,	6
10	Children of the tribe (Vasava Bhil)	Between pages	6–7
11	(i) Rajput females in their usual attire	,, ,,	6–7
	(ii) A group of Machhi females	,, ,,	6–7
12	(i) A group of Bharvad males	,, ,,	6–7
	(ii) A group of Bharvad females	,, ,,	6–7
13	Brahmin females	,, ,,	6–7
14	Tribal ornaments	,, ,,	6–7
15	Ornaments used by Rajputs	,, ,,	6–7
16	Household articles used by Vasava Bhil	Facing page	7
17	Workers by sex and industrial category (chart)	Page	8
18	Land utilisation (chart)	,,	11
19	Crop pattern (chart)	,,	12
20	Agricultural implements	Facing page	12
21	Bullock cart	,, ,,	13
22	Number and value of livestock (chart)	Page	15
23	Indebtedness by cause and source (chart)	,,	16
24	Indebted households according to income ranges (chart)	,,	17
25	Income, expenditure and assets (chart)	,,	18
26	Population by age groups (chart)	,,	21
27	Age and marital status (chart)	,,	23
28	Literacy by ages (chart)	,,	25
29	Temples of Bhathiji at the outskirts and inside the village	Facing page	28
30	Temple of Gumandev Hanuman	Between pages	28–29
31	Painting on the wall of dharmashala, Gumandev Hanuman	,, ,,	28–29
32	Memorial stones (Paliya)	Facing page	29

FOREWORD

Apart from laying the foundations of demography in this subcontinent, a hundred years of the Indian Census has also produced 'elaborate and scholarly accounts of the variegated phenomena of Indian life—sometimes with no statistics attached, but usually with just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to their conclusions.' In a country, largely illiterate, where statistical or numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as age was liable to be inaccurate, an understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation.' This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by-paths' and 'nearly every branch of scholarship, from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

In the last few decades the Census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. This suits the temper of the times as well as our political and economic structure. For even as we have a great deal of centralization on the one hand and decentralization on the other, my colleagues thought it would be a welcome continuation of the Census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in every State for special study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Randomness of selection was, therefore, eschewed. There was no intention to build up a picture for the whole State in quantitative terms on the basis of villages selected statistically at random. The selection was avowedly purposive: the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how the more 'normal' types of villages were changing. They were to be primarily type studies which, by virtue of their number and distribution, would also give the reader a 'feel' of what was going on and some kind of a map of the country.

A brief account of the tests of selection will help to explain. A minimum of thirty-five villages was to be chosen with great care to represent adequately geographical, occupational and even ethnic diversity. Of this minimum of thirty-five, the distribution was to be as follows:

(a) At least eight villages were to be so selected that each of them would contain one dominant community with one predominating occupation, e.g., fishermen, forest workers, jhum cultivators, potters, weavers, salt-makers, quarry workers, etc. A village should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(b) At least seven villages were to be of numerically prominent Scheduled Tribes of the State. Each village could represent a particular tribe. The minimum population should be 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

(c) The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500-700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communication such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It

should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communication, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference, as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extra-mural rigours of the task. For, the Survey, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stages by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 the Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village; house types; diet; dress; ornaments and footwear; furniture and storing vessels; common means of transport of goods and passengers; domestication of animals and birds; markets attended; worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference, introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in attitude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, movable and immovable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership, and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel', to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance of 'just enough statistics to give empirical underpinning to conclusion', at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done ; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered, and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as interrelated processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural changes. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been

lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve; to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in Appendices I and II to the Monograph on village Pachhatardi, mahal Bhanvad, district Jamnagar.

NEW DELHI,
July 30, 1964.

ASOK MITRA,
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

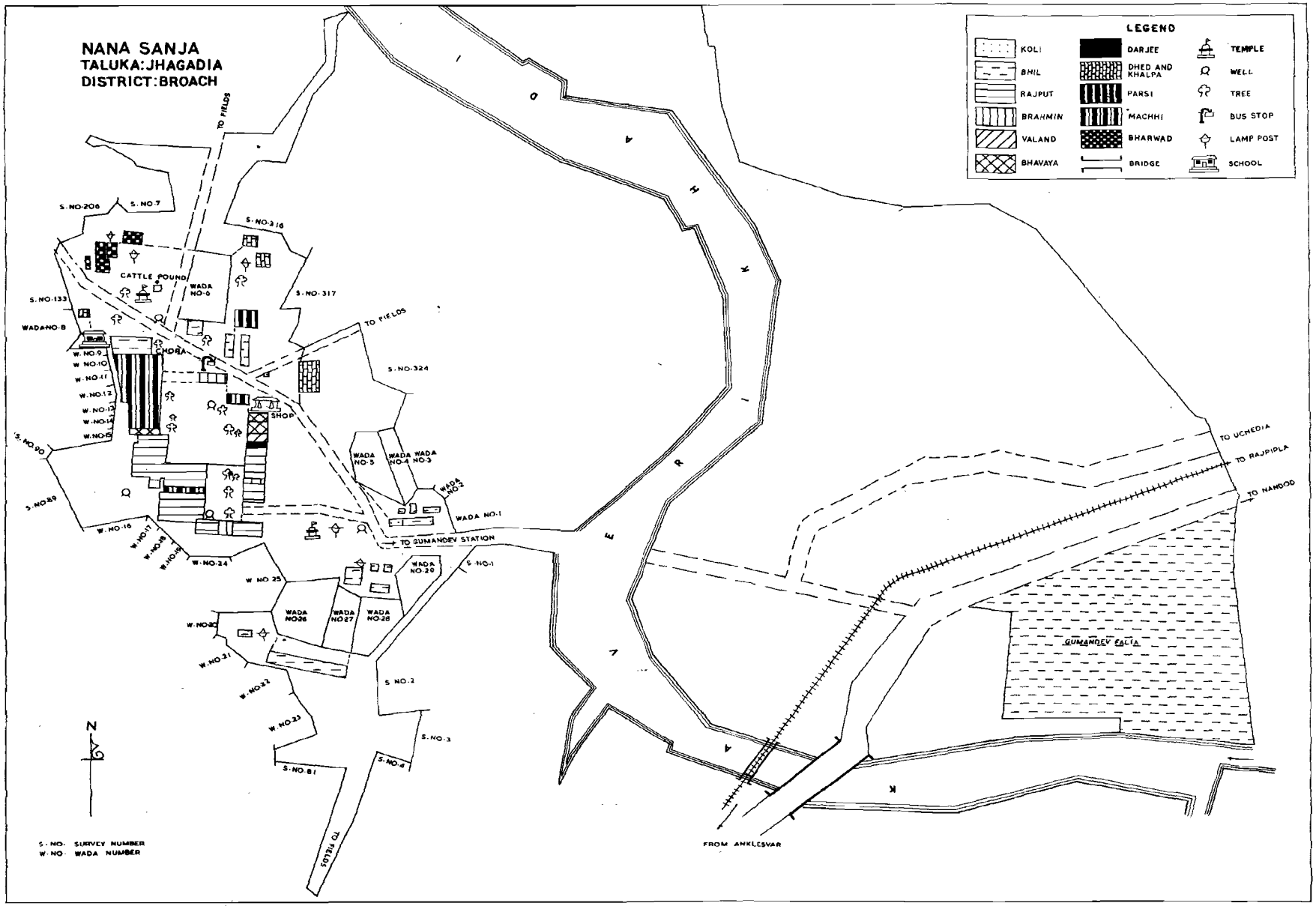
Village Survey Monograph on Nana Sanja of Jhagadia taluka in Broach district is the twelfth in the series of Socio-economic Survey of selected villages. It studies the Socio-economic life of Vasava Bhils, a Schedule Tribe inhabiting Nana Sanja, situated in a cotton growing tract on the banks of the river Narmada.

The purpose of the survey and the stages by which it progressed have been elucidated by the Registrar General, India, in his Foreword. The Village and Household Schedules which were canvassed respectively for the village as a whole and for each individual household have been printed in the Village Survey Monograph on Pachhatardi, district Jamnagar, the first in this series.

The services of those who have participated in the various stages of this survey have been duly acknowledged at the commencement of this monograph. Before I conclude, I must also express my thanks to Dr. Roy Burman, Officer on Special Duty in charge of Special Studies Section in the Office of the Registrar General, India, for going through this monograph before sending it to the press.

R. K. TRIVEDI,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

AHMEDABAD,
August 28, 1968



Village site map

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

I.1 Introduction

The eastern border of Gujarat is fringed with dense inaccessible forests and Satpuras and Vindhya mountain ranges, where Adivasis having an independent culture and way of life have their home. Flowing through this area, the river Narmada descends to Gujarat Plains. It drags alluvium and deposits it on its banks, rendering the soil conducive to raising long staple cotton. Nestled in such sylvan surroundings not far from the bank of the Narmada, Nana Sanja a village in Jhagadia taluka of Broach district, has been selected for the socio-economic study as it is a representative village of this cotton growing region predominated by Adivasis. The survey was started in the second week of November 1960 and completed in the third week of January 1961.

I.2 Location and Boundary

The village is 10 miles from Broach, the district headquarters and 5 miles from Jhagadia, the taluka headquarters. It is joined with Jhagadia by a metal road. The river Narmada forms the natural boundary on the north and its tributary Kaveri called Khadi to the east. It is bounded by village Uchedia on the north, Kapalsadi on the south, Gumandev on the east and Govali on the west.

I.3 Physical Aspects

The village is situated in a hilly terrain. The river Narmada flowing one mile at the north of the village enters plains of Broach district from table-lands of Madhya Pradesh and flows towards the Gulf of Cambay. The tributary of the river Narmada called Khadi while meeting with the main river flows through the village bisecting it into two habitations, one Nana Sanja and the other its hamlet Gumandev Falia. Soil of the village is black, *gorad* and sandy which is suitable for the growth of high grade cotton.

I.4 Climate and Temperature

Dry cold season is experienced from November to February and dry hot season from March to May. The rainy season begins when south-west monsoon winds blow from June to September. Temperature figures recorded at Jhagadia for the years 1956-61 as given in Table I in the Appendix shows that the temperature reaches the maximum during hot months April and May and the minimum during January and February. The maximum temperature 48.3° C. was recorded in April 1956 and the minimum 12.2° C. in January 1957.

I.5 Rainfall

The rainy season starts from June and lasts up to September. This region with hilly topography has more or less assured rainfall. Rainfall figures recorded at Jhagadia from 1952-1960 hold also good for the village. They show that excepting the year 1960 a year of scanty, the rainfall was on the whole satisfactory. Prior to 1952, scarcity conditions appeared also in 1948.

STATEMENT I

Annual rainfall at Jhagadia

Year	In inches	In centimetres
1	2	3
1952 . . .	57.11	145.06
1953 . . .	44.12	112.06
1954 . . .	45.13	114.63
1955 . . .	45.50	115.57
1956 . . .	52.35	132.97
1957 . . .	35.09	89.13
1958 . . .	38.23	97.10
1959 . . .	52.95	134.49
1960 . . .	24.74	62.84

I.6 Flora and Fauna

Shade bearing trees like *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *banyan* (*Ficus parviflora*) and *baval* (*Acacia arabica*) are found in the village. The rows of *neem* trees lining the streets appear as if deliberately planned. Though the actual forest is about 40 miles from the village, the land is rich in vegetation cover as a result of rich alluvial deposits brought to the plains by the Narmada and satisfactory rains during the monsoon both of which are conducive to the growth of trees. Cows, buffaloes, dogs, donkeys, horses, sheep and goats are the domestic animals in the village.

I.7 Households and Population

There are in all 145 households. The village population according to this survey numbers 851, of whom 421 are males and 430 females. Vasava Bhils, a Scheduled Tribe constituting about 50 per cent of the total population predominate. The village has an area of 1.4 sq. miles which gives it a crude density of 608 persons, which is much higher than that of the district (299) and the State (290).

I.8 Settlement Pattern

The village is spread over two sectors with 120 houses falling in the western and 30 in the eastern sector called Gumandev Falia. The houses form irregular but compact clusters for major communities like Vasava, Rajput and Machhi, while the Scheduled Caste people live at the outskirts of the village. Kaveri, a tributary of the Narmada passes near the village site. During the years 1954 and 1959 it was in spate and damaged property worth Rs. 2,000 in the village. The village approach road passes across Kaveri over which a railway and road bridge are constructed for facilitating road and rail traffic.

I.9 Transport and Communication

Gumandev, a railway station on the Anklesvar—Rajpipla narrow gauge railway section is about half a mile from the main village site. The village is also linked with other parts of the district by State Transport buses plying on Rajpipla—Anklesvar road. The main village as well as its hamlet Gumandev Falia have State Transport bus stops. The internal lanes are *kutcha* except the main thoroughfare which is paved with stones. There is no post or telegraph office in the village. The nearest post office is at village Govali one mile away and telegraph office at Jhagadia, the taluka headquarters, five miles from the village.

I.10 Other Amenities

There are two public wells in good sanitary condition provided with a parapet wall and a pulley for drawing water. Besides drinking water available from these wells, people also fetch water from the river.

The village has no health or medical institution. A mobile dispensary van visits the village every Saturday. The nearest Government hospital, maternity hospital and veterinary dispensary are situated at Jhagadia at a distance of 5 miles.

Primary education can be had in the village as there is a primary school which teaches up to 4 standards. For secondary education students have to go at Govali one mile away or Jhagadia five miles away. Facility for higher education is available at Broach 10 miles away from the village.

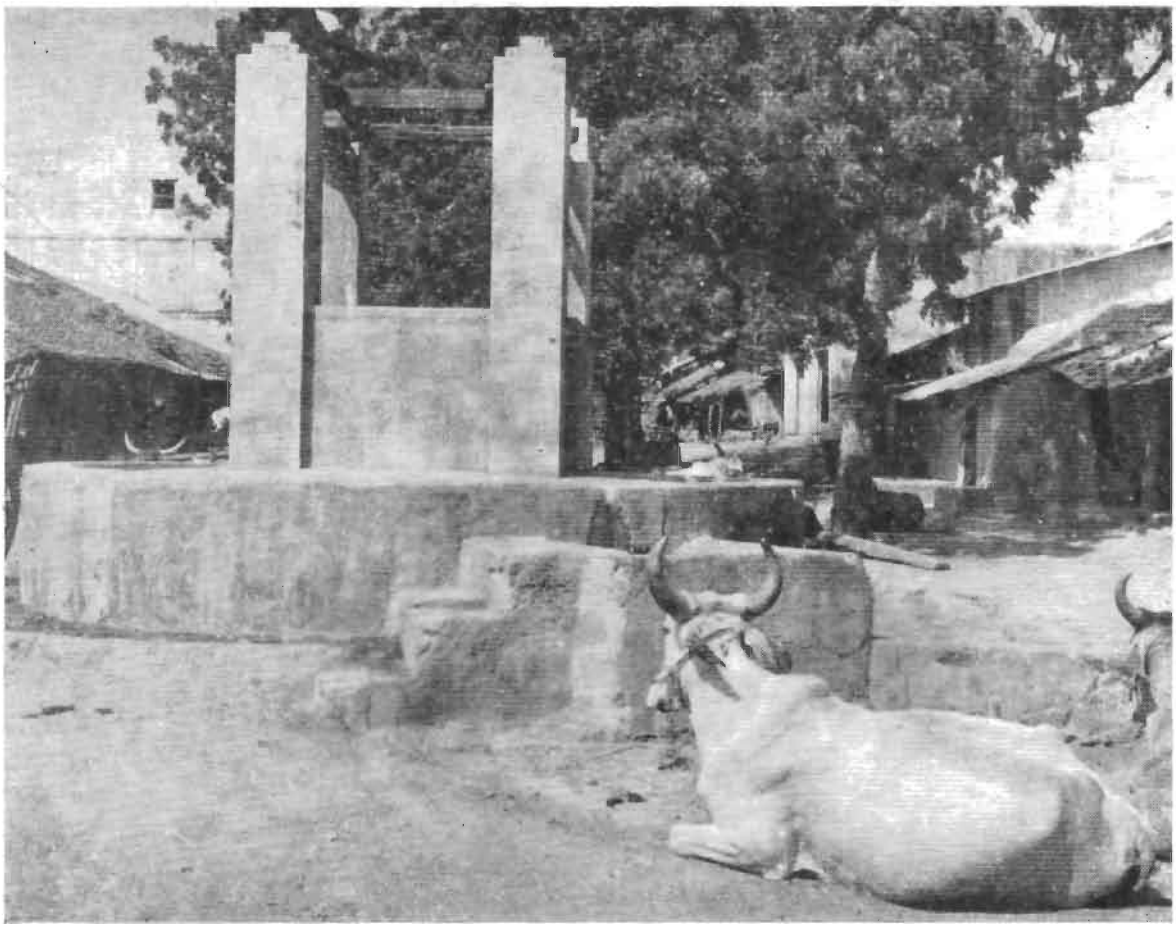
The chief Hindu shrines are a Ramji Mandir on a hill at a little distance and the temple of Bhathiji in the heart of the village. The famous temple of Gumandev Hanuman is near Gumandev hamlet. Small shrines built of a few bricks are also scattered in the village.



General view of the village Nana Sanja



The Gumandev hamlet within the revenue limits of Nana Sanja



The village well

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE

A—Demographic Particulars

II.1 Castes

This multi-ethnic village has twelve castes and communities. Vasava a Scheduled Tribe, accounts for about half the village population. Next in order are Rajputs having 16.33 per cent and Machhi with 11.28 per cent of the village population. Scheduled Caste population composed of Khalpa and Dhed is only 5 per cent of the total population.

STATEMENT II

Households by caste and religion

Community	No. of households	Percentage to total	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Brahmin	4	2.76	19	9	10
Machhi	16	11.03	96	47	49
Rajput	28	19.31	139	72	67
Bharwad	7	4.83	57	28	29
Bhavaya	2	1.38	6	4	2
Darjee	1	0.69	4	3	1
Valand	1	0.69	6	2	4
Koli	5	3.45	19	9	10
Scheduled Caste					
Khalpa	4	2.76	17	10	7
Dhed	4	2.76	17	8	9
Scheduled Tribe					
Vasava Bhil	72	49.65	464	227	237
NON-HINDU					
Parsi	1	0.69	7	2	5
Total	145	100.00	851	421	430

Out of 145 households, Vasava Bhil households number 72 or 49.65 per cent of the total, followed by Rajput having 28 and Machhi 16 households. Among the rest of the communities, Darjee, Valand and Parsi have one household each; Bhavaya 2; Brahmin, Khalpa and Dhed 4 each; Koli 5; and Bharwad 7 households. The ethnographic account of main castes inhabiting the village is given below,

II.2 Vasava Bhil

Vasava tribe, also called Vasavada, are found in the eastern range of the State. Enthoven considered them to be a section of Khandeshi pure Bhils. They have no separate *kul* or family.

There are 72 households of Vasava Bhils in the village, majority of whom are engaged as labourers. Their social customs are mostly similar to those of other Hindus. They have no

Brahmin priest, and the ceremonies are performed by the members of the caste. *Simant* and *chhatthi* ceremonies which did not exist in the past are now performed by the better off families in the community. *Natra* or remarriage and divorce are prevalent among them. Divorce and separation take place even on flimsy grounds. The system of *gharjamai* or *khandhadia* in which a prospective bridegroom is required to serve the parents of the bride for a period of a few years before marriage is still in vogue. Under this system of marriage prevalent among Vasava Bhils of this village, the boy and the father-in-law enter into a contract whereby the boy who is generally poor and without land serves and stays at the house of the father-in-law in lieu of payment of bride price. The period of service extends over 5 to 7 years as agreed upon by the two parties in the presence of their relatives. On the completion of this period, the father-in-law gives him his daughter in marriage without charging any bride price. If the bride is not of marriageable age, the boy is given assurance of marriage to be performed when she comes of age. After the marriage the boy may live with his father-in-law or stay separately with his wife at another village. In case of dispute between the boy and the father-in-law or when the boy is not found suitable for the girl, no marriage is performed and the boy is relieved from the contract and is given remuneration for the labour put in by him. When the marriage is performed during the subsistence of the contract period and a dispute occurs between the boy and the father-in-law, former has to give the latter certain amount by way of compensation whereafter he can stay separately with his wife at another village. If the boy is not found suitable for the daughter after marriage, a divorce is obtained by the father-in-law for his daughter by paying the boy a certain amount as remuneration. The caste *panch* plays an important role in social matters like divorce, remarriage, inheritance, etc. Polygamy is permissible and practised. Customs of cremation and burying of dead are in vogue. Those who can afford, cremate the dead, others bury it.

II.3 Rajput

Rajputs, a Kshatriya caste, found all over the State were by birth soldiers, now land-holders. They are divided into numerous clans. All clans interdine and intermarry, but do not marry within the same clan. They are generally sturdy and well-built and of an independent temperament but thriftless and proud. They belong to Vaishnav sect but believe in Ashapura as their tutelary goddess.

Of the 28 households inhabiting the village, 18 are Chauhan, 4 Nakum, 2 Solanki and one each Parmar, Rathod, Chavda and Jadav. They are the main land-holders of the village. Their social customs are the same as those of other Hindu Castes. *Simant* and *chhatthi* ceremonies are performed by all the families. Naming ceremony is performed on the sixth day after birth. There is a custom of worshipping the sun on the twelfth day after the birth of a child. Widow remarriage is strictly prohibited.

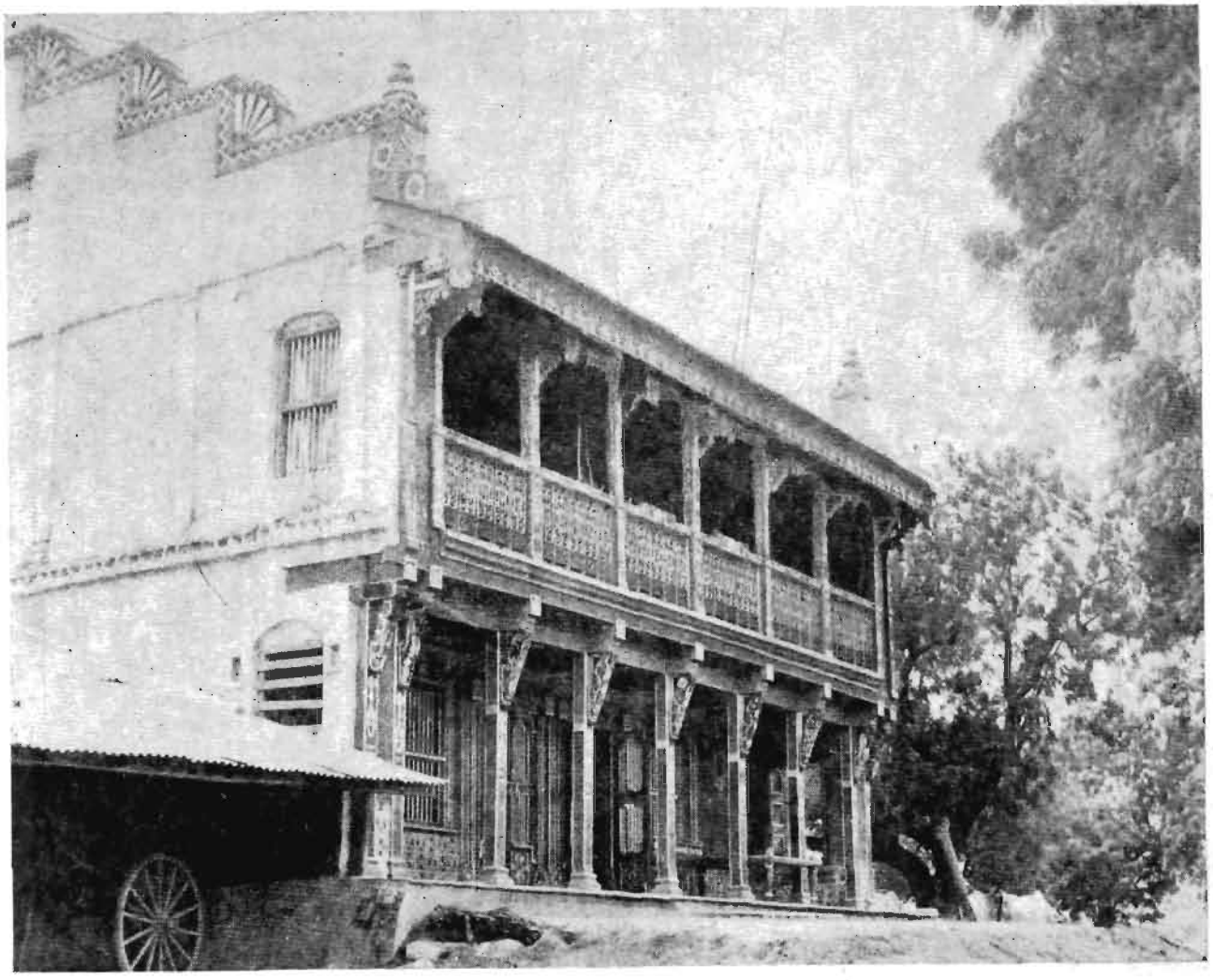
II.4 Machhi

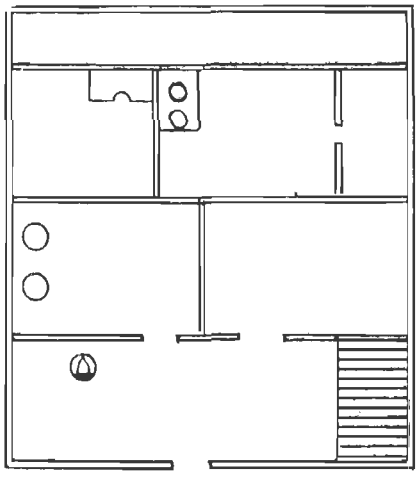
Machhis derive their present name from their occupation of catching and selling fish. According to the legend prevalent about their origin, when the Lord was bathing in a river, a fish bit him. With a view to punish the fish, he produced a fish netter from his body and assigned to him and his descendants the occupation of getting rid of fish by catching them. The Machhis of Nana Sanja are subdivided into two groups (1) Patel and (2) Pathari. Patels are cultivators, while Patharis are fishermen. The distinction is not hard and fast now and both follow either of the occupations. Of 16 households of Machhi in the village, 13 or 81.25 per cent are entirely dependent on agriculture. Many of them have settled in the village before five generations. They perform *simant* and *chhatthi* ceremonies. Widow remarriage is permitted.

B—House Type and Material Equipment

II.5 Houses

Majority of the villagers live in houses made of mud walls and *deshi* tiles. They build their houses from the locally available materials like *karanthi* (stems of *tuver*), *tadchha* (palm fronds), cotton stems and mud. Houses of Rajputs are better constructed and made of bricks, Mangalore tiles, iron sheets and sometimes with upper storey also. Statement III details wall and roof materials of the village houses,



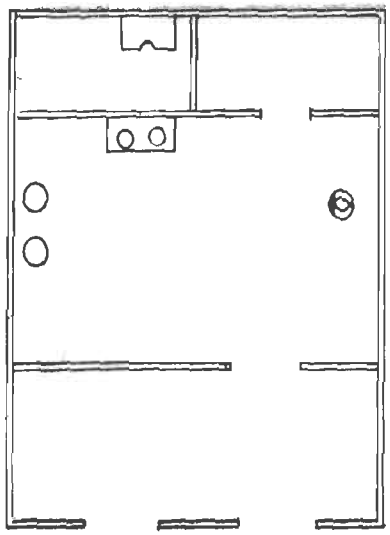


DISTRICT: BROACH
TALUKA: JHAGADIA
VILLAGE: NANA SANJA

LOCATION OF HOUSE HOLD GOD
" " WATER PLACE
" " KITCHEN FIRE
" " GRAIN STORAGE

A well-built house of a Rajput

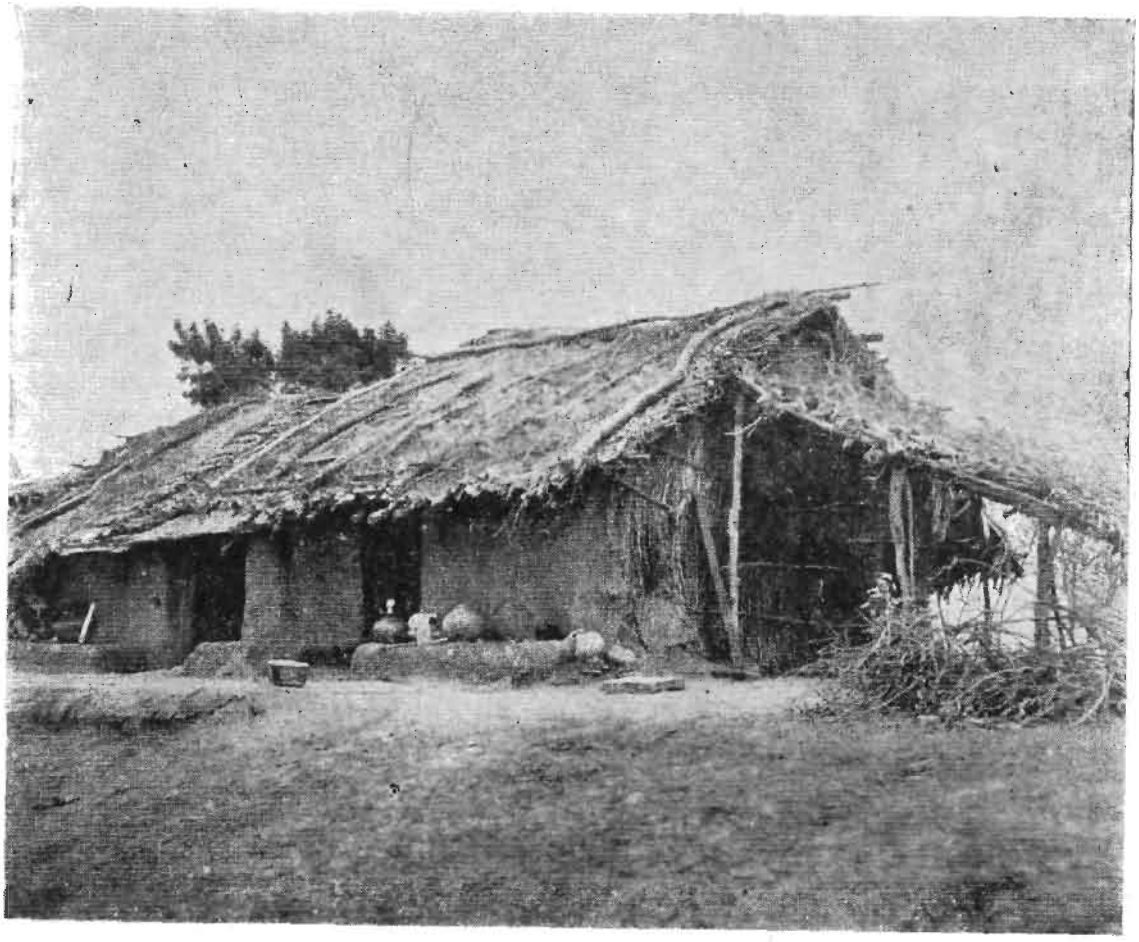


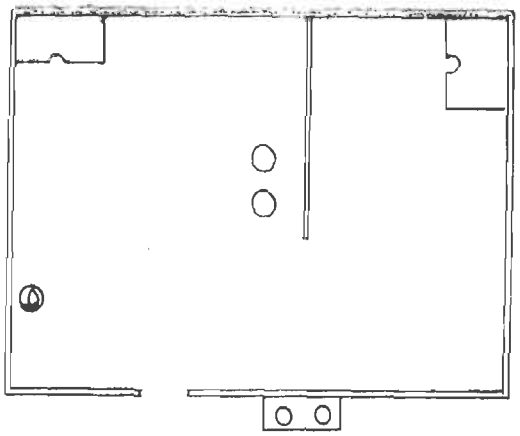


DISTRICT: BROACH
TALUKA: JHAGADIA
VILLAGE: NANA SANJA

LOCATION OF HOUSE HOLD GOD
" " WATER PLACE
" " KITCHEN FIRE
" " GRAIN STORAGE

A medium type house

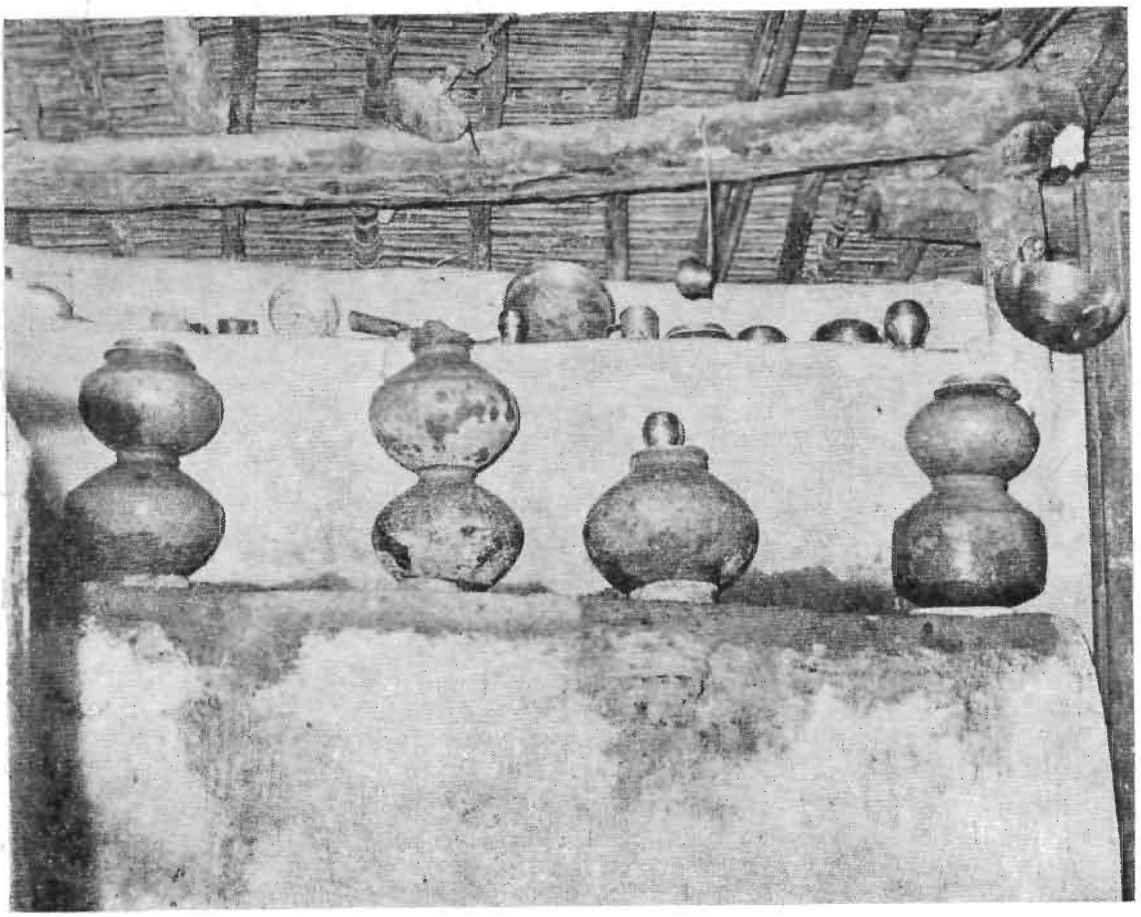




DISTRICT: BROACH
TALUKA : JHAGADIA
VILLAGE : NANA SANJA

LOCATION OF HOUSE HOLD GOD
" " WATER PLACE
" " KITCHEN FIRE
" " GRAIN STORAGE

A tribal hut



Interior of a Vasava house

STATEMENT III

Building material

Material	No. of households	Percentage
1	2	3
Total	**145**	**100.00**
A—WALL MATERIAL		
Mud	99	68.27
Bricks and cement	3	2.07
Bricks and mud	15	10.34
Bricks and lime	3	2.07
Mud and karanthi	9	6.21
Mud and tadchha	1	0.70
Other combinations	15	10.34
B—ROOF MATERIAL		
Deshi tiles	62	42.76
Iron sheets	20	13.79
Iron sheets and deshi tiles	19	13.10
Tadchha	16	11.03
Mangalore tiles	9	6.21
Thatch	9	6.21
Other combinations	10	6.90

A little over two-thirds or about 68 per cent of the houses are built of mud alone whereas 6.91 per cent have mud mixed with *karanthi* (stems of *tuver*) and/or *tadchha* (palm fronds). Bricks have been used along with mud in the houses constructed by 15 households. Three each are built of bricks and cement and bricks and lime. The rest are a combination of more than two of the above materials. All the houses except 14 are single-storeyed. Most of the houses are roofed with *deshi* tiles and about one-fourth by corrugated sheets alone or combined with *deshi* tiles. The proportion of houses with *deshi* tiles alone is the largest (43 per cent). Only 9 houses have Mangalore tiles whereas the rest have roofs of locally available materials, like *tadchha*, thatch, etc., either single or in combination with other materials. Houses of Rajputs are tastefully decorated.

Out of 145 households, 94 have cattle of whom 54.26 per cent tether them inside the living room at night and outside during day. Only 22 households tie them outside and 21 inside their residential area day and night. Most of the households have single room tenements used for sleeping, dining, kitchen, storage, etc. Figures given in the statement that follows show that about three-fourths of the households have single room, about one-fifth have two rooms and the remaining 10 have three or more. One Rajput household has a *pucca* house of 10 rooms.

STATEMENT IV

Households by number of rooms used

No. of rooms	No. of house-holds	Percent-age to total house-holds	No. of persons	Percent-age to total persons
1	2	3	4	5
One room	106	73.10	605	71.09
Two rooms	28	19.31	165	19.39
Three rooms	7	4.83	65	7.64
Four rooms	3	2.07	11	1.29
Five rooms	..	..	..	..
More than five rooms (10 rooms)	1	0.69	5	0.59
Total	**145**	**100.00**	**851**	**100.00**

About tenure status of the households it should be noted that 141 or 97.24 per cent of the total live in own dwellings as against only 1 paying an annual rent of Rs. 60. Free accommodation is availed of by 2 households who stay in railway quarters given free to railway servants. The tenure status of one household is not known. The value of an owned house varies from Rs. 50 to 10,000.

The condition of ventilation is fair and not a single dwelling has been found with poor accessibility of light and air. Windows are provided in houses of 21 households. Drainage facility is found only in 2 Rajput households. Though there is no separate bathrooms attached to the house, some of the householders have some space in the back yard encircled by hawthorn. A stone slab and water pots are kept inside for bathing. The waste water is allowed to drain away to the kitchen garden where vegetables are grown. Separate kitchen is provided by 36.55 per cent. Firewood, cow-dung cakes, cotton and *tuver* stems are the common fuel. 20 households—14 Rajputs and 6 others—have cupboards. Tin cans, canisters, jute gunny bags, mud receptacles and round mud *kothis* are used for storing grains. Except Brahmin and Parsi households all the castes use mud receptacles. Similarly jute gunny bags are used by all except a Parsi family.

II.6 Dress

The usual wear of Rajput and Machhi males consists of *dhoti* or pyjamas, as nether garment; shirt, *kafni*, *bandi*, vest and coat as upper and *fento*, turban or cap as headgear. Vasavas a majority caste in the village put on a little loin cloth called *panchiyun*; shirt, *bandi* and vest as upper garment and cover head with a scarf, turban or *khadi* cap or sometimes wrap a towel. White or coloured coarse cotton cloth is used for making their daily wear. Shoes, *chappals*, slippers or *mojadi* form their footwear.

Femalefolk of Rajput and Machhi castes wear a *sari* four to five yards in length called *lugadun*, a petticoat called *chaniyo*, *kabjo* or a blouse, and a bodice as underwear. Coloured garments are usually preferred. On festive days and ceremonial occasions silken cloth is also used. Vasava women, unlike Rajput and Machhi ladies, put on *odhani*, a petticoat, *kabjo* (blouse), and *chhatarun* or a kerchief overhead. As footwear ladies put on *chappals*, slippers and country shoes called *mojadi*.

Rajput and Machhi boys wear shorts, pyjamas, shirt, bush coat, and put on *chappals*, shoes and sandals. Vasava boys are unclothed but are attired on auspicious occasions in shorts, shirt or bush coat. They are mostly bare footed. Rajput girls are clad in frock, shorts and *chappals* as footwear, while Vasava girls are clothed in petticoat, blouse and *odhani*.

II.7 Ornaments

Ornaments of various shapes and sizes are commonly worn by femalefolk to adorn various parts of the body. Ornaments worn by females of the economically better off section consist of gold and silver, while those of others are made of silver, brass, cowrie shell and other inferior materials.

Ornaments in common use consist of bangles made of glass, brass or gold, *kadun* or bracelet, *ponchi* or a loose wristlet worn on wrist, finger rings, *jad* or *vali* in nose, anklets (*jhanjhar*) on legs, a girdle of silver, and *har*, *ser*, *achhoda*, *mohan mala* or *bor mala* on neck. Vasava ladies bedeck their hands with glass or brass bangles, ring, silver bracelet, and neck with bead or silver necklace and *dhunsari* a kind of collar ornament around neck and adorn legs with brass anklets (*kadun*).

II.8 Household Articles

A *charpai* with coir webbing is a common piece of furniture possessed by a large number of households. Modern articles like table, chair, bench, wall-clock, *pat*, etc., have entered the village, though found only among Rajput and Machhi households, whose economic condition is comparatively better.

Among other household articles, hurricane lantern is widely found and now possessed by about two-thirds of the households. Kerosene stove is also had by 10 households and electric torch by 21 households. Majority of households possessing these facilities belong to Rajput caste. One household each of Rajput and Parsi possesses a petromax and a radio-set.

II.9 Views on Diet

95.86 per cent of the villagers take two meals a day. Majority of villagers are non-vegetarian—40 vegetarian and 105 non-vegetarian. All the households of Brahmin and Bhavaya are vegetarian, while those of Khalpa, Darjee, Valand and Parsi are non-vegetarian. Others are both vegetarian and non-vegetarian.

C—Social Customs and Ceremonies

Social customs like birth, marriage and death obtaining among non-tribal Hindu communities of the village are similar to those found in the region with some local variation. Following paragraphs describe the social customs, prevalent among the tribals who are in majority at the village.

II.10 Vasava

(*a*) *Birth*

Among Vasavas delivery is performed in a traditional manner when jaggery is distributed. A boy is generally preferred to a girl and celebration of *chhatthi* is performed only if the economic condition permits. A child is named after his grandfather or great grandfather as a mark of respect for him. When a girl returns to her husband's place with a new-born child the occasion is treated as auspicious.



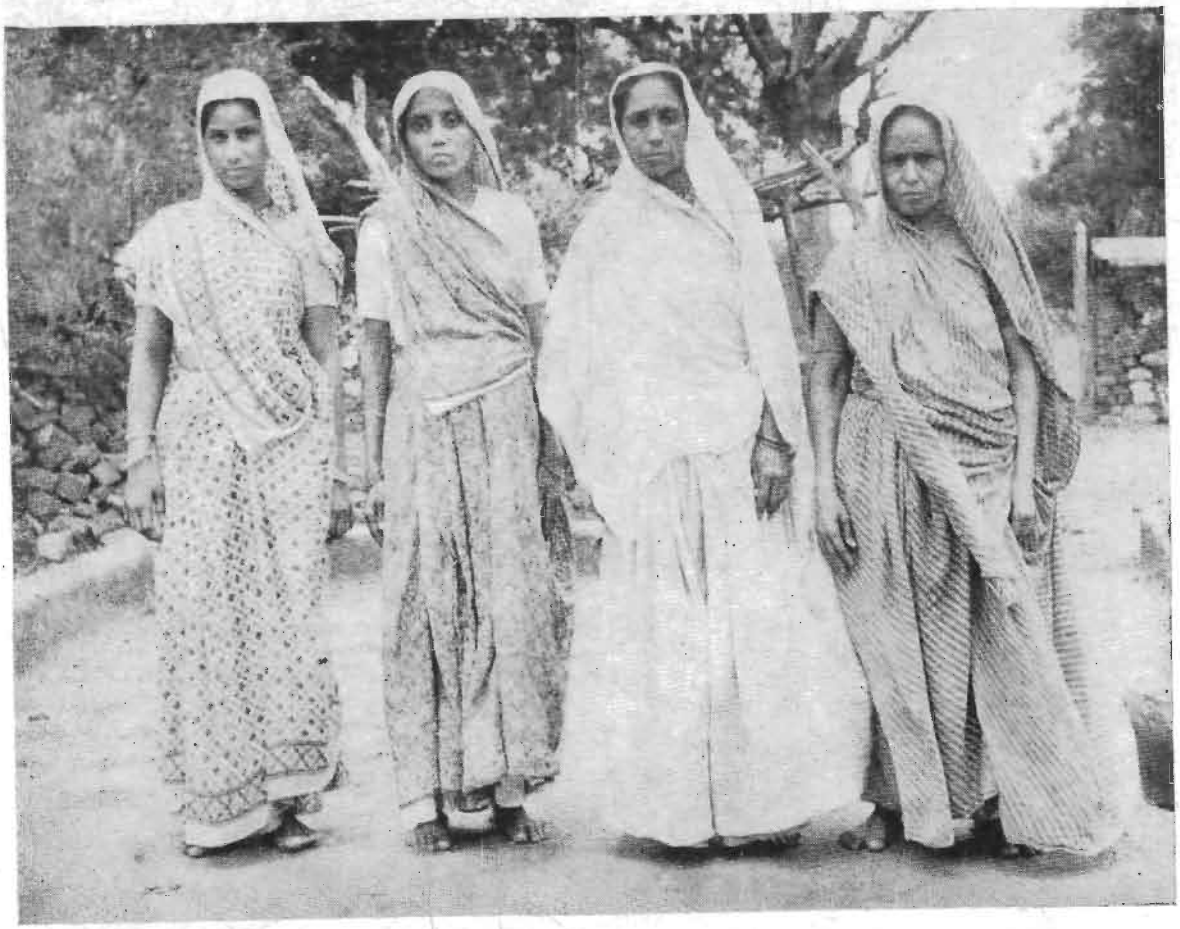
Vasava males



Vasava females



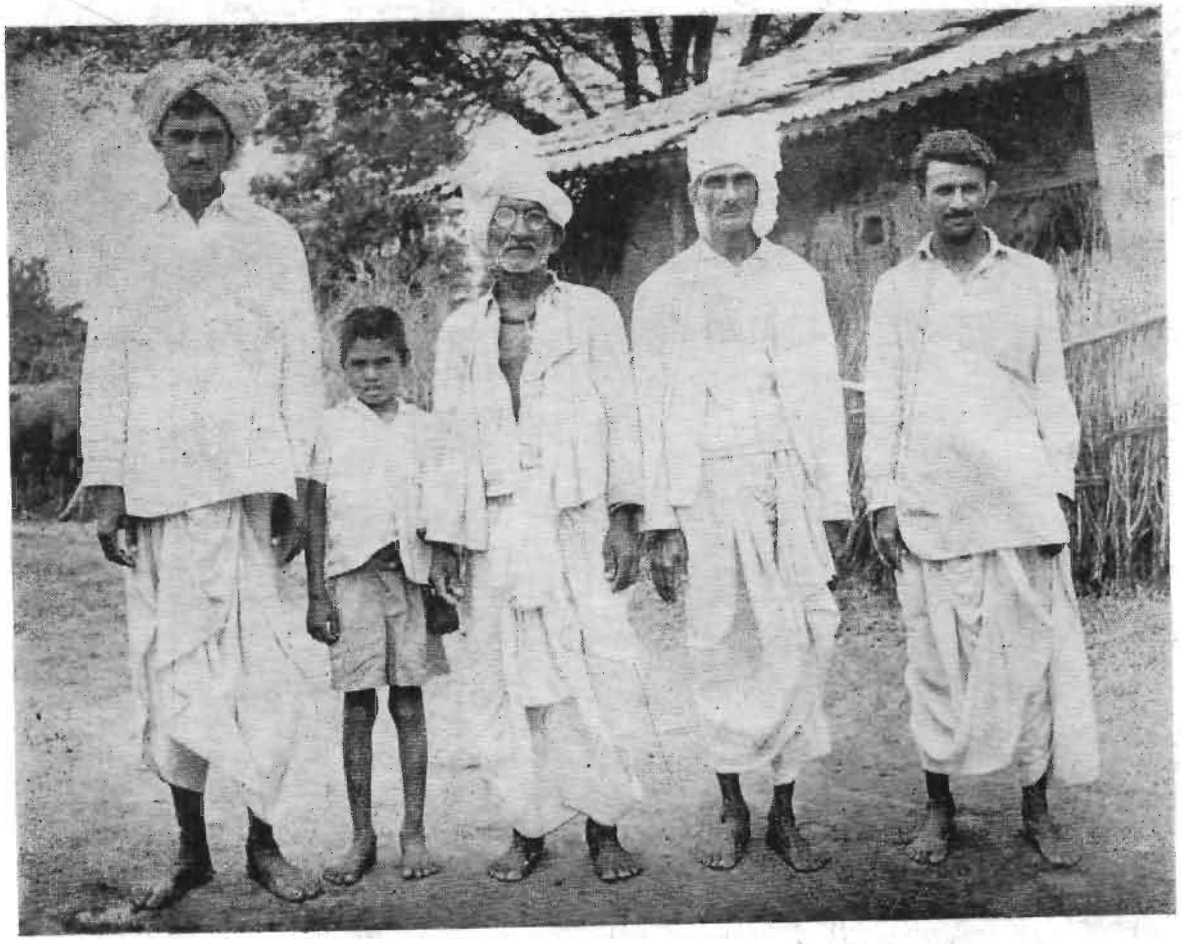
Children of the tribe (Vasava Bhil)



Rajput females in their usual attire



A group of Machhi females



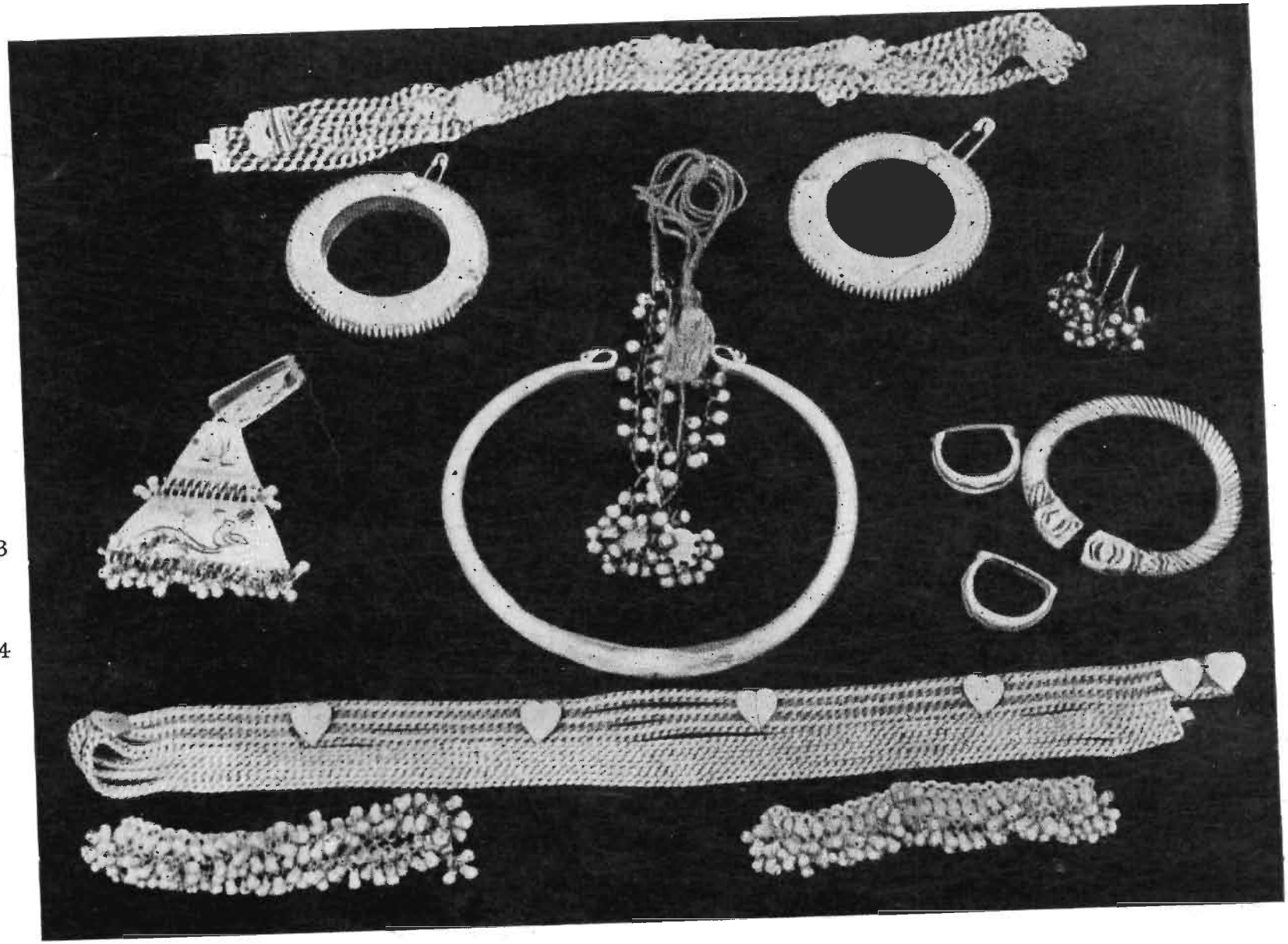
A group of Bharwad males



A group of Bharwad females



Brahmin females

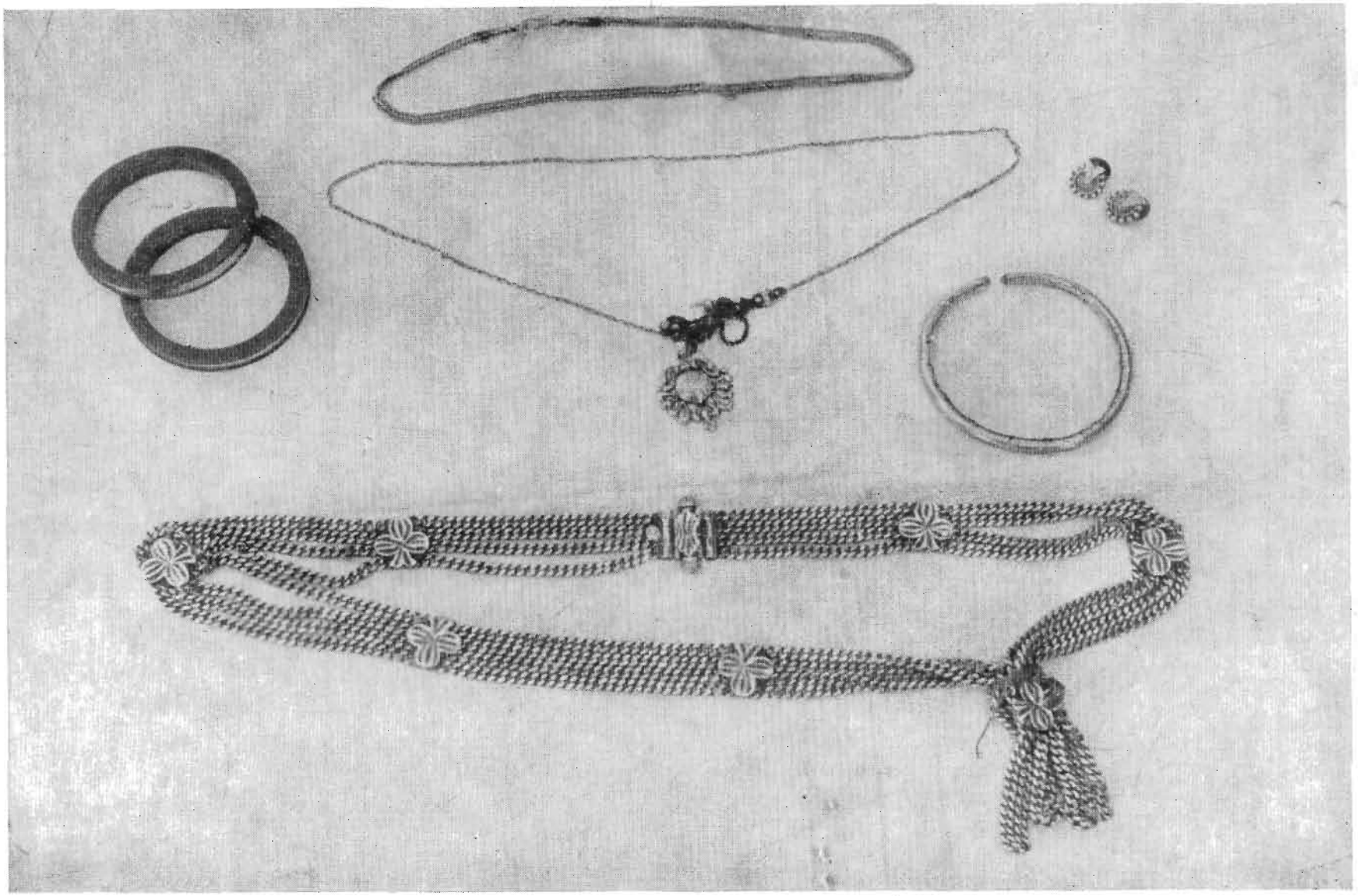


TRIBAL ORNAMENTS

1. Sankala; 2. Chudi, 3. Jhudo; 4. Hansadi; 5. Har; 6. Kanto; 7. Kadu; 8. Vedhla; 9. Kandoro; 10. Jhanjhar

5 4

6



3

2

1

ORNAMENTS USED BY RAJPUTS

1. Kandoro; 2. Kadu; 3 Phool; 4. Har, 5. Doro, 6. Chudi

BETWEEN PAGES 6-7





Household articles used by Vasava Bhil

(*b*) *Marriage*

Child marriages are not prevalent. Polygamy is permissible. Divorce and separation take place even on flimsy grounds and are frequent. The days intervening the date on which celebration of marriage is decided and that on which marriage is to be celebrated are reckoned by tying as many knots on a string as there are days intervening. On each succeeding day a knot is untied. Men and women dance collectively during these days. On the day of anointment of *pithi*, Bhils move about in procession with the bride amidst beating of drums. Hilarious marriage songs are sung which sometimes lapse into vulgarity. The bridegroom dons a *safa*, shirt, *dhoti* and coat and wields either a penknife, a nutcracker or a bunch of keys in his hand. The bridegroom's party camps under a tree and dines on loaves and curry brought with it. The marriage takes place during day time. The bridegroom is led to the pandal seated on shoulders of one of his nearest relatives. The bride sits veiled before the groom on a mattress and each sprinkles rice grains on the other.

(*c*) *Death*

The dead are buried but those above 5 years are cremated only when the economic condition of the household permits. The funeral procession goes amidst beating of drums and *thalis*. A dead body when cremated is placed pointing the head towards north on a pyre. It is got to fire from the toes after moving five times around it. Mourning is observed for a period of one month.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

A—Economic Activity

III.1 Workers

According to the economic classification adopted by the 1961 Census, 435 or 50.94 per cent of the villagers are returned as workers. Among males this proportion rises to 56.81 per cent whereas among females it comes down to 44.89 per cent. The proportion of working population in the village is higher than that of the taluka, district and the State as seen from the comparative figures given below. While the working force among males more or less approximates to that in the taluka, district and the State, the increase is significant among females.

STATEMENT V

Proportion of workers, 1961

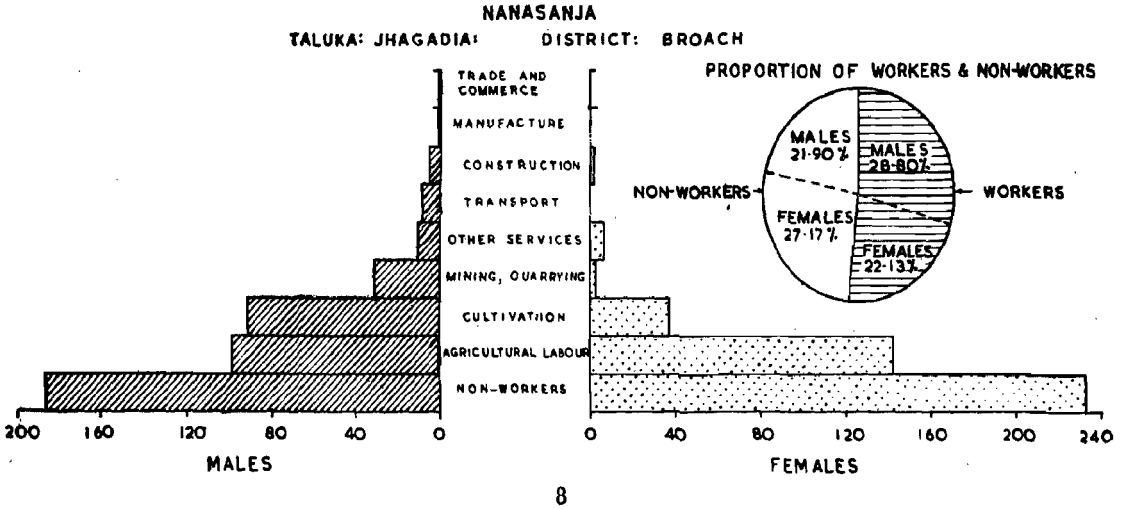
Administrative unit	Percentage of workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Gujarat (Rural)	**44.96**	**55.29**	**34.15**
Broach district (Rural)	48.15	55.94	39.95
Jhagadia taluka (Rural)	45.70	55.66	35.19
Nana Sanja	50.94	56.81	44.89

III.2 Age Structure and Category of Workers

Analysis of working population by age structure indicates that bulk of the workers (80.46 per cent) is covered under the age groups 15 to 34 and 35 to 59. The younger age group 0-14 and the older one of 60 and over account for 10.11 per cent and 9.43 per cent of the workers respectively. Village economy being essentially agricultural, primary sector, viz., cultivation in own fields or as farm labour, provides employment to most of them (84.82 per cent). Apart from the participation of females in the economic activity, children also offer a helping hand during busy agricultural season as can be seen from the figures given in Statement VI. Participation of teenager girls is greater than that of boys of that age. In the rest of age groups male workers outnumber female workers.

The analysis of industrial categories of workers clearly depicts the predominance of agriculture in the village as it provides employment to about 85 per cent of the workers. The higher proportion (55.40 per cent) of agricultural labourers is the result of paucity of land, large number of landless labourers and predominance of Adivasi population supplying cheap labour, who have no alternative means to fall upon. Contribution to the working force of the village by other industrial categories is insignificant except that in livestock rearing which accounts for 7.59 per cent of workers. There is a complete absence of household industry.

WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY



STATEMENT VI

Industrial category of workers, 1961

Age group	Total Workers P	M	F	Workers I As Cultivator P	M	F	II As Agricultural labourer P	M	F	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities P	M	F	IV At Household Industry P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0–14	44	19	25	8	2	6	27	9	18	9	8	1	..	..	..
15–34	190	102	88	50	37	13	116	45	71	10	10	..	..	..	..
35–59	160	95	65	49	36	13	83	35	48	10	9	1	..	..	..
60+	41	30	11	21	16	5	15	9	6	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total	435	246	189	128	91	37	241	98	143	33	31	2	..	..	..
Percentage to total P/M/F	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*29.42*	*36.99*	*19.58*	*55.40*	*39.84*	*75.66*	*7.59*	*12.60*	*1.06*	..	..	..

Age group	Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry P	M	F	VI In Construction P	M	F	VII In Trade and Commerce P	M	F	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication P	M	F	IX In Other Services P	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–34	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	7	4	3
35–59	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	8	5	3
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	**1**	**1**	..	**6**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	**9**	**9**	..	16	10	6
Percentage to total P/M/F	*0.23*	*0.41*	..	*1.38*	*2.03*	*0.53*	*0.23*	*0.41*	..	*2.07*	*3.66*	..	*3.68*	*4.06*	*3.17*

III.3 NON-WORKERS

A little less than half of the villagers not engaged in any gainful occupation are returned as non-workers. As can be seen from the figures given below they comprise mostly of females and young children. Only 6 males in the working age group 15-34 are returned as non-workers. Males continue to work even though they are aged as can be seen from the fact that all the males aged 60 and above are returned as workers.

STATEMENT VII

Types of activities of non-workers, 1961

Age group	Total population P	M	F	Total non-workers P	M	F	Full-time students or children attending school P	M	F	Persons engaged only in household duties P	M	F	Dependents, infants, etc. P	M	F	Persons employed before but now seeking job P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	**854**	**433**	**421**	**419**	**187**	**232**	**87**	**62**	**25**	**68**	..	**68**	**263**	**124**	**139**	**1**	**1**	..
0–14	390	200	190	346	181	165	82	57	25	6	..	6	258	124	134	..	..	..
15–34	234	108	126	44	6	38	5	5	..	38	..	38	..	..	..	1	1	..
35–59	182	95	87	22	..	22	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	48	30	18	7	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..

Non-workers mainly comprise of students, household workers and dependents. Majority of them are dependents numbering 263 or 62.77 per cent of total non-workers whereas those engaged in household duties form 16.23 per cent and students 20.76 per cent. Only one male in the age group of 15-34 is unemployed. As for students it is noticed that barring 5 boys in the age group 15-34, all are in the younger age period 0-14.

III.4 Occupations

Agriculture, agricultural labour, livestock rearing are the main occupations followed in the village besides a few households engaged in other services like hair dressing, priesthood and Government service. Majority of households have more than one occupation but restricted mostly within the primary sector only. Agriculture, agricultural labour and livestock rearing are the most common combinations with one of them as principal and the other as subsidiary. Agricultural labour accounts for 55.40 per cent as principal occupation as holdings are small and many of them have no land to cultivate. Location of a Railway Station in the village has, however, created a few jobs for the villagers as some of them are engaged as railway porters or in other services in the railway. Occupational mobility is limited because they cling to traditional occupations and opportunities available for alternative employment are few because of their backwardness. Changes in occupational pattern, however, are not totally absent, as 12 households have changed father's occupation or taken up additional pursuits to supplement their earnings. Neither are occupational changes limited to one caste or community or strata of society. Of the 12 households wherein occupational mobility is noticed, 6 belong to Scheduled Tribe, four of whom changed the father's occupation of labour when they got job in railway service.

Despite occupational mobility in general, villagers are no less anxious to engage their sons in other gainful pursuits, if it is possible to do so. Table III in the Appendix shows that 76 or 52.41 per cent of the total households have shown preference for other occupations for their son to those followed by them. Though 10 of them could not specify the name of the occupation favoured, majority favoured service which means assured income.

B—Land

III.5 Land Utilisation

Land which is the mainstay of the village economy can be divided into (i) cultivable and (ii) uncultivable. Out of total village area of 933 acres, 686 acres and 22 gunthas or 73.59 per cent are cultivable, of which 641 acres and 25 gunthas are held under the *ryotwari* tenure of which 3 acres and 9 gunthas are held under the restricted conditions. Alienated land admeasures about 40 acres and 8 gunthas and 3 acres and 15 gunthas are held on reduced assessment. Land not available for cultivation admeasuring 245 acres and 38 gunthas mainly comprises of *gauchar* admeasuring 76 acres and 14 gunthas, village site 33 acres and 13 gunthas, roads 40 acres and 7 gunthas, railway 23 acres and 20 gunthas, rivers and culverts 65 acres and 33 gunthas and *potkharaba* 6 acres and 31 gunthas. Land utilisation pattern for the years 1951 and 1960 as given in the statement below does not show any change over a decade.

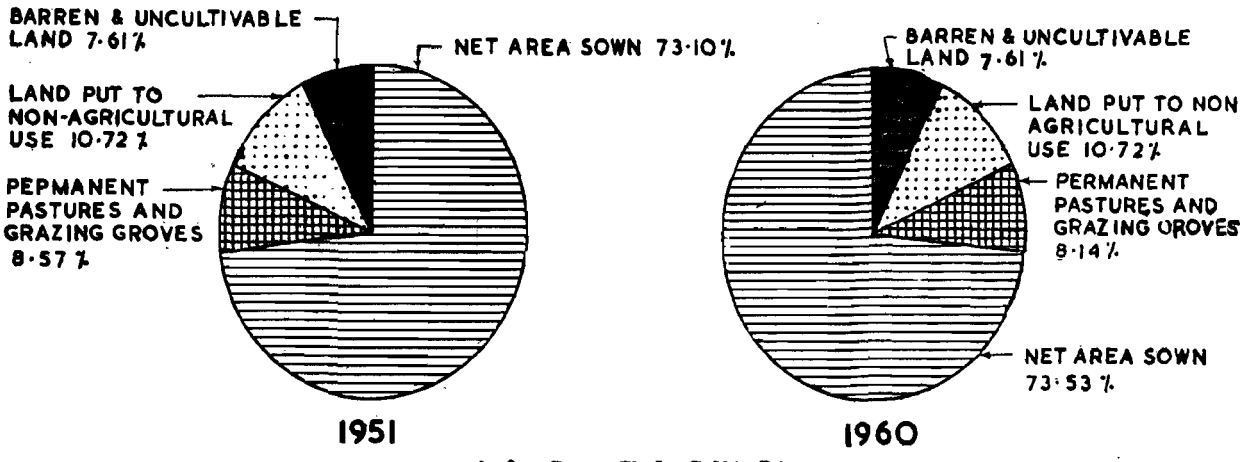
STATEMENT VIII

Land utilisation, 1951 and 1960

Sl. No.	Item	1951 Area (in acres)	1951 Percentage to total	1960 Area (in acres)	1960 Percentage to total	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total geographical area according to village papers	933	100.00	933	100.00	..
2	Forest	..	..	..	..	..
3	Barren and uncultivable land	71	7.61	71	7.61	..
4	Land put to non-agricultural use	100	10.72	100	10.72	..
5	Culturable waste	..	..	..	..	..
6	Land under tree-crops and groves	..	..	..	..	..
7	Permanent pastures and grazing groves	80	8.57	76	8.14	0.43 (—)
8	Current fallow	..	..	..	..	..
9	Other fallow land	..	..	..	..	..
10	Net area sown	682	73.10	686	73.53	0.43 (+)
11	Gross cropped area	690	73.95	699	74.92	0.97 (+)

NANASANJA

TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH



III.6 SIZE OF HOLDINGS

The pattern of land-holdings for the years 1951 and 1960 given in the following statement has remained very nearly the same.

STATEMENT IX

Land-holdings, 1951 and 1960

Size (in acres)	1951			1960		
	No. of Khatedars	Total area in A. G.	Percentage to total area	No. of Khatedars	Total area in A. G.	Percentage to total area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0– 0.99	26	12–11	1.75	24	8–12	1.17
1– 1.99	24	34–00	4.95	24	34–00	4.95
2– 2.99	14	29–27	4.37	14	33–27	4.95
3– 3.99	24	84–09	12.23	24	84–09	12.23
4– 4.99	11	48–05	6.99	11	48–05	6.99
5– 9.99	21	142–07	20.67	21	142–07	20.67
10–14.99	10	111–39	16.30	9	111–28	16.30
15–24.99	4	68–26	10.04	4	68–26	10.04
25–49.99	3	86–31	12.66	3	86–37	12.66
50 and over	1	69–04	10.04	1	69–04	10.04
Total	**138**	**686–39**	**100.00**	**135**	**686–35**	**100.00**

There are 135 Khatedars holding 686 acres and 35 gunthas of land which gives an average holding of 5 acres and 3 gunthas per Khatedar. Besides a low average, nearly 70 per cent of the Khatedars hold less than 5 acres of land, which account for only 30 per cent of the total area. The concentration of a large number of Khatedars in small holdings evidences the uneconomic operation of land in the village. There are 8 households holding 15 acres or more, only 1 of whom holds more than 50 acres.

Of 135 Khatedars holding land in the village, 12 reside in the neighbouring villages—Govali (9), and Uchedia (3)—while 7 cultivators living in this village hold land at Uchedia (3) and Kharchi (4).

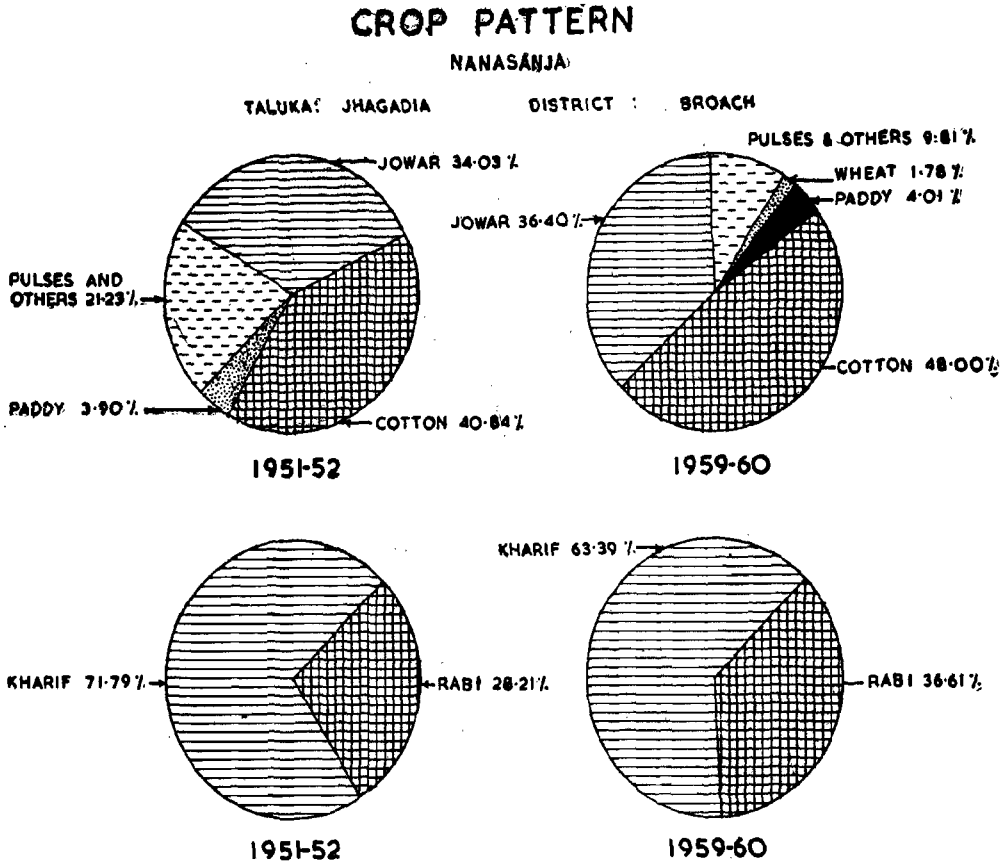
III.7 HOLDINGS BY CASTE

Castewise distribution of land-holdings is given in the Table IV in the Appendix. Of 145 households in the village, 85 or 58.62 per cent possess land. Among those not possessing land Vasavas predominate. About 54 per cent of the holdings are occupied by Rajputs having an average area of 12 acres and 20 gunthas per household. About 22 per cent of the holdings

are held by Vasavas with an average of 4 acres and 17 gunthas per household. A few at least of the households in each caste possess land.

III.8 Crop Pattern

Jowar and cotton are the principal crops grown in the village as shown by Statement X.



STATEMENT X

Crop pattern, 1951-52 and 1959-60

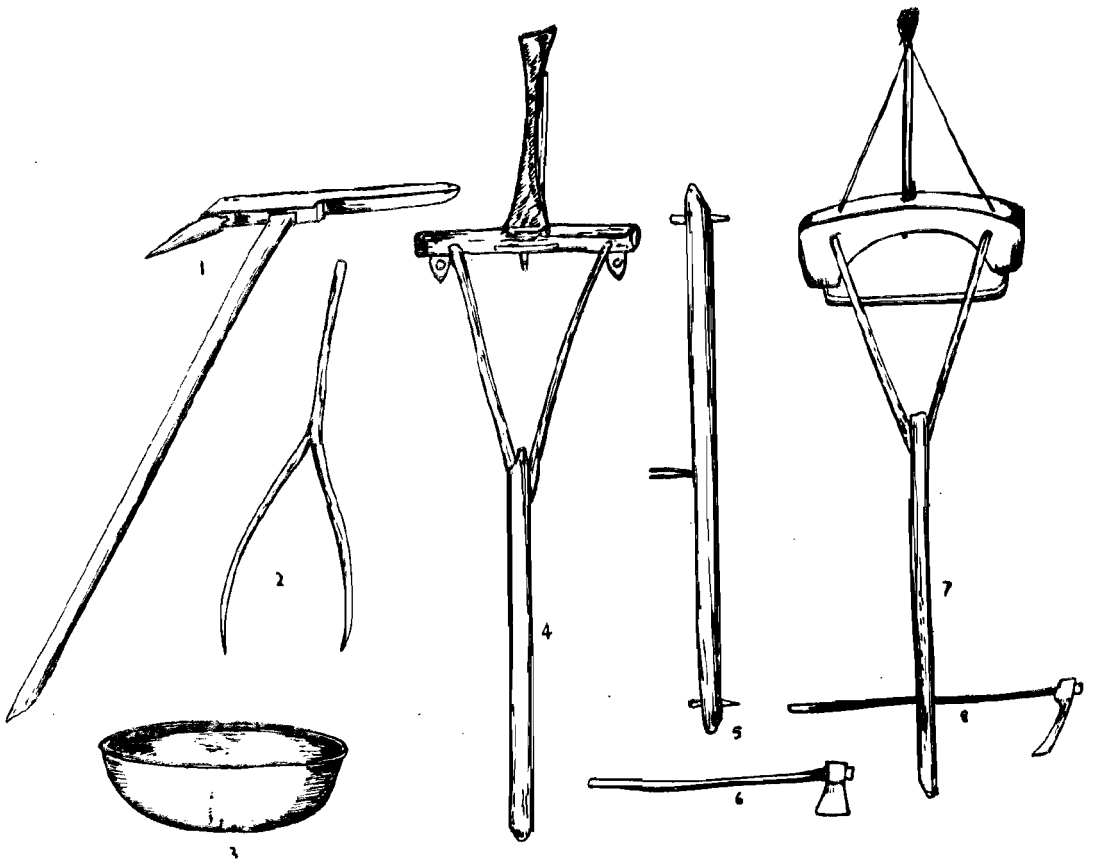
Crop	Percentage of area sown	
	1951-52	1959-60
1	2	3
Jowar	34.03	36.40
Bajri	1.79	0.84
Wheat	0.03	1.78
Tuver	0.87	3.23
Val	0.44	1.02
Paddy	3.90	4.01
Groundnut	5.26	1.03
Chillies	1.23	0.47
Til	0.58	0.55
Cotton	40.84	48.00
Tobacco	N	N
Grass	6.70	N
Vegetables	0.90	0.85
Fruits	2.18	0.61
Others	1.25	1.21
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

N=Negligible

Cotton is sown single as well as mixed with *jowar*, *tuver*, etc. The area under cotton which covered about 41 per cent of the cultivated area increased to 48 per cent in 1959-60 whereas that under *jowar* from 34 per cent to 36 per cent. *Jowar* forms the staple diet of the villagers and its stalk serves as fodder for their cattle. *Jowar*, groundnut, paddy and *jowar* fodder are raised during *kharif* season. In *rabi* season while wheat, tobacco and *tuver* are raised as single crop, *jowar*, *val*, *tuver*, and cotton are mixed crops.

III.9 Agricultural Production

Details of agricultural produce grown and consumed by the producers and the quantity available for sale are given in Table V at the end. During 1960, the village produced 1,757 B. mds. and 12 srs. of cereals, 208 B.mds. 20 srs. of pulses like *tuver* and *val*, 125 B. mds. of fruits like guava and others, 13,615 bundles of grass,



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS :

1. Hal (Plough), 2. Saraku (Hedge-fork), 3. Tagaru (Pan), 4. Fadka (Seed drill), 5. Dhunsari (yoke), 6. Kuhadi (Axe), 7. Karab (Harrow), 8. Kodali (Spade)



Bullock cart

17B. mds. of groundnut, 811 B. mds. and 20 srs. of cotton, 16 B. mds. of tobacco and 720 B. mds. of onions. Cotton, groundnut, vegetables and fruits are mostly marketed while paddy, wheat, pulses and half the tobacco produced in the village are consumed by the agriculturists themselves.

III.10 Agricultural Implements

The cultivators use age-old agricultural implements like wooden plough (*hal*), *karab*, *karabdi*, *tarfen* or *fadko* (seed drill). They are made from *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) wood available in plenty in forest areas close by. A winnowing fan has been recently introduced in the village by the Sarpanch, the cost of which varied from Rs. 500 in 1951 to Rs. 650 in 1960.

There are 67 wooden ploughs and 93 bullocks in the village. Households with one plough numbered 67 while others had no plough. 18 households with land had no plough. The number of draught cattle is 92, owned by 85 households holding land. Of those possessing bullocks, 20 households have only one bullock, 22 have a pair of bullocks, and one each have four and seven bullocks.

The average area cultivated per plough is 9 acres and 25 gunthas, whereas average area cultivated per pair of bullocks comes to 6 acres and 27 gunthas. The condition regarding ploughs and bullocks is not satisfactory in most of the households holding less than 10 acres. A pumping set run by oil-engine and a persian wheel were introduced for the first time to the village in 1960.

III.11 Cost of Cultivation

The total expenditure on various inputs in agricultural operations amounts to Rs. 21,998, out of which Rs. 13,985 or 63.57 per cent was in cash and Rs. 8,013 in kind. The expenditure incurred on various types of agricultural operations was as under.

STATEMENT XI

Cost of inputs

Items of inputs	Expenditure in (in Rs.)			Percentage to total expenditure
	Cash	Kind	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Seeds	1,021	3	1,024	4.42
Manures	726	..	726	3.13
Farm implements	271	..	271	1.16
Water charges	150	..	150	0.64
Chemical fertilizers	189	..	189	0.82
Cost of labour (casual)	4,445	2,310	6,755	29.14
Cost of labour (permanent)	2,500	5,700	8,200	40.55
Land revenue	4,658	..	4,658	20.03
Others	25	..	25	0.11
Total	**13,985**	**8,013**	**21,998**	**100.00**

The maximum expenditure incurred amounting to nearly 70 per cent of the total was on agricultural labour, casual as well as permanent. Payments are made both in cash and kind. Payment of wages to permanent labour exceeds those paid to casual labourers. About 20 per cent are paid towards land revenue. The rest of the expenses are on manures, seeds, etc.

Agricultural labourers engaged casually are paid in cash and are also served free meals in addition. But females get wages only in cash. In 1951 only one meal was served whereas in 1960 the custom of serving two meals came into vogue. Wages paid for various agricultural operations are the same for male and female labourers, except for a few items in which wages to males are higher than those earned by females. The following statement shows wages paid to agricultural labourers males and females in 1951 and 1960.

STATEMENT XII

Wages of agricultural labourers

Type of operation	Wages per day, 1951 (in Rs.)						Wages per day, 1960 (in Rs.)						If any shortage of labourers yes/no	If yes, period of shortage of agricultural labour
	In cash		In kind		Total		In cash		In kind		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Weeding	1.00	0.75	Meal one	..	1.50	0.75	1.25	1.00	Meals two	..	2.00	1.00	No	..
Ploughing	1.00	..	„	..	1.50	..	1.25	..	„	..	2.00	..	„	..
Harvesting	1.00	0.75	„	..	1.50	0.75	1.25	1.00	„	..	2.00	1.00	„	..
Sowing	1.00	1.00	„	..	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.25	„	..	2.00	1.25	„	..
Threshing	1.00	1.00	„	..	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.25	„	..	2.00	1.25	„	..

In 1951 a male was paid Re. 1 and given one meal which raised his total remuneration to Rs. 1.50. In 1960 the wage rate for males for all the operations was Rs. 1.25 in cash, and two meals, which brought his total emoluments to Rs. 2. A female labourer is not given meals. For weeding and harvesting a female was paid 75 paise each in 1951 and for sowing and threshing Re. 1 each, which rose to Re. 1 and Rs. 1.25 respectively in 1960. As is usually the case, only male labourers are employed for ploughing. Shortage of agricultural labour is not felt owing to the predominance of small size of holdings, landless labourers and the tribals who supply cheap labour.

III.12 Extension Service and Reciprocal Aid

Of the 85 cultivating households, only 15 received advice in the use of fertilizers, improved seeds, insecticides and improved implements through Government and semi-Government agencies.

Reciprocal aid in agricultural operations is freely availed of in the village. Eight households borrowed agricultural implements from neighbours. Labour is exchanged on reciprocal basis by 44 households for sowing, harvesting and other agricultural operations. Reciprocity is the highest among Bhils.

III.13 Credit and Investment

Following statement shows investment in agriculture.

STATEMENT XIII

Credit and investment in agriculture

Investment during the previous year

Purpose of borrowing	If by borrowed money		By own resources	Total (Cols. 2+4)	Investment during the last 10 years
	Amount (in Rs.)	Source			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purchase of land . . .	..	..	1,600	1,600	14,765
Farm house . . .	6,000	N.A.	4,000	10,000	10,500
Construction of well . .	..	..		..	11,000
Irrigation equipments . .	1,100	Money-lenders	..	1,100	1,100
Implements . . .	75	Private persons	50	125	2,900
Bullocks . . .	..	..	500	500	1,500
Fencing/Bunding/Levelling and others . . .	870	Private persons	200	1,070	7,120
Total . . .	**8,045**	..	**6,350**	**14,395**	**48,885**

N.A.=Not available

Total investment in agriculture made during the decade came to Rs. 48,885. The largest sum of Rs. 14,765 was spent on purchase of land, followed by Rs. 11,000 for construction of wells, and Rs. 10,500 for farm houses. This pattern of agricultural investment shows that the farmers have begun to realise the need of capital formation for more production from land. The investment during the year preceding the survey was quite sizeable (Rs. 14,395) of which a major share of Rs. 8,045 was borrowed and the rest came from own resources.

C—Livestock

III.14 Number and Value of Livestock

Domestic animals in the village comprise cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats, sheep, etc. The following statement compares livestock in the years 1951 and 1960.

STATEMENT XIV

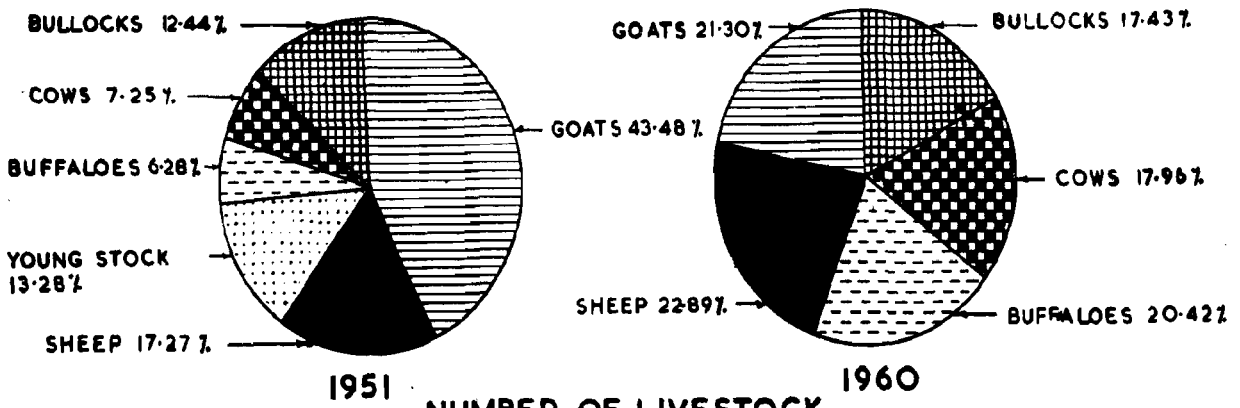
Livestock

Livestock	1951	1960
1	2	3
Bullocks . . .	103	133
Cows . . .	60	82
Young stock (cows) .	53	..
He-buffaloes . .	..	..
She-buffaloes . .	52	63
Young stock (buffaloes)	57	68
Sheep . . .	143	105
Goats . . .	360	253
Horses and ponies .	..	..
Total . . .	**828**	**704**
Poultry . . .	67	84

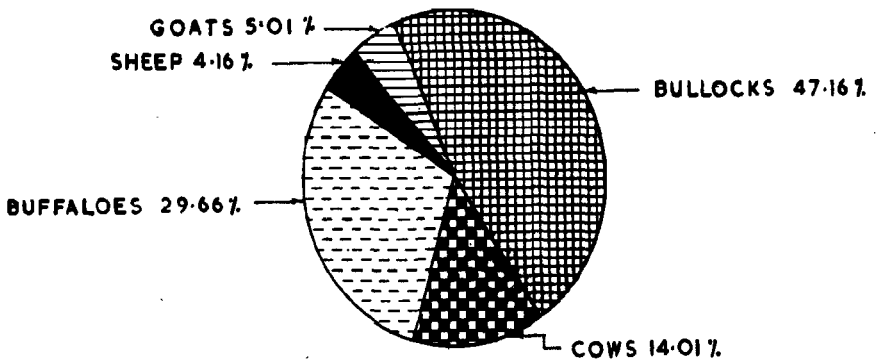
During 1951 there were 828 heads of livestock as against 704 in 1960. Sheep and goats are mainly reared by shepherds whereas bovines are found in most of the households having land or without land. Poultry accounted for 67 birds in 1951 against 84 during 1960. The value of various types of livestock and poultry amounted to Rs. 69,820, that of bullocks being Rs. 32,925, buffaloes Rs. 20,705 and cows Rs. 9,780. The value of goats, and sheep is estimated at Rs. 6,400.

NANASANJA

TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK



VALUE OF LIVESTOCK, 1960

III.15 Livestock Products

Milk and *ghee* are the main livestock products. About 463 B. mds. of milk worth Rs. 9,085 and 51 B. mds. *ghee* worth Rs. 11,660 were produced during the year preceding the survey. Of the total annual produce, 88 B. mds. (12.53 per cent) of milk worth Rs. 1,080 and 37.5 B. mds. (72.94 per cent) of *ghee* worth Rs. 8,130 were marketed. 200 eggs worth Rs. 25 have been sold during the year out of 400 eggs produced. The total value of livestock and poultry products thus aggregated to Rs. 20,795, of which those worth Rs. 9,235 were marketed for sale.

III.16 Expenditure on Livestock

The expenditure on maintenance of livestock comes to Rs. 5,430 per annum. Comparatively low expenditure on livestock is mainly due to less expenditure on grass, which is not to be purchased as it is freely available from the forest near-by. The expenditure on cattle feed comes to Rs. 4,575.

D—Other Activities

III.17 Grocery Shops

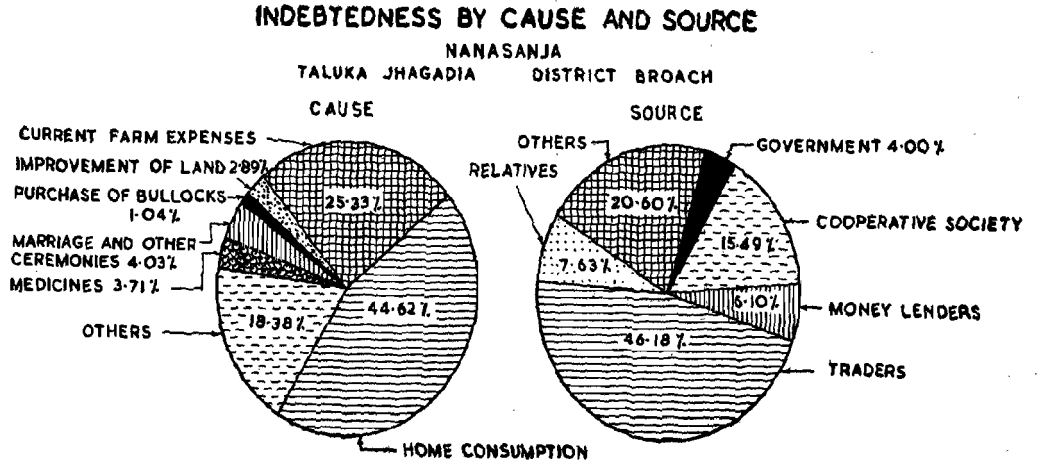
There are three grocery shops, two of which are of Machhi and one of Rajput. They are dealing in general provisions like oil, *gur*, cereals,

pulses, and other food articles. They purchase the goods from near-by places like Anklesvar, Jhagadia or Broach. All these shops are shop-*cum*-dwellings. Of the two Machhi shop-keepers one runs his shop at Gumandev Falia. The Rajput shop-keeper has an annual business of about Rs. 7,000–8,000, whereas in case of Machhis the turn over does not exceed 4,000 rupees each.

E—Economic Characteristics

III.18 Indebtedness

The incidence of indebtedness is high. As many as 75 per cent of the households are indebted. The productive as well as non-productive debt amounts to Rs. 76,993. The proportion of productive debt incurred for meeting current farm expenses, purchase of tools and implements, improvement of land and purchase of bullocks was only 29 per cent as against 71 per cent for non-productive purposes. Table VIII in the Appendix gives details of indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing, from which it can be seen that debt due to home consumption accounts for about 45 per cent of the total debt. As regards the sources from which loans were borrowed, Government and other cooperative agencies advanced about one-fifth, while money-lenders, traders, relatives and others supplied the rest.



III.19 Indebtedness by Income

The following statement distributed indebted households by income range.

STATEMENT XV

Indebtedness by income group

Income range (in Rs.)	Total No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds in debt	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percent-age of indebted households to total	Average indebted-ness per household in debt (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 250	6	4	1,026	66.67	256.50
251–360	11	10	2,941	90.91	294.10
361–480	17	13	6,838	76.47	526.00
481–720	48	35	22,470	72.92	642.00
721–960	28	20	12,397	71.43	619.85
961–1,200	11	8	6,282	72.73	785.25
1,201–1,500	9	6	5,758	66.67	959.67
1,501–2,500	7	6	9,581	85.71	1,596.83
2,501–3,500	4	4	8,000	100.00	2,000.00
3,501–5,000	2	1	1,700	50.00	1,700.00
Above 5,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**143**	**107**	**76,993**	**74.83**	**719.56**

Note:
Two households have no independent source of income.

Incidence of indebtedness is very high among households earning Rs. 1,501 to 5,000. Similarly the proportion of indebted households is as high as 91 per cent among those earning Rs. 251 to 360. The average indebtedness for the village works out to Rs. 719.56 per indebted household. The average indebtedness per household increases with increase in income as it is quite possible that households in the higher income ranges have greater borrowing capacity.

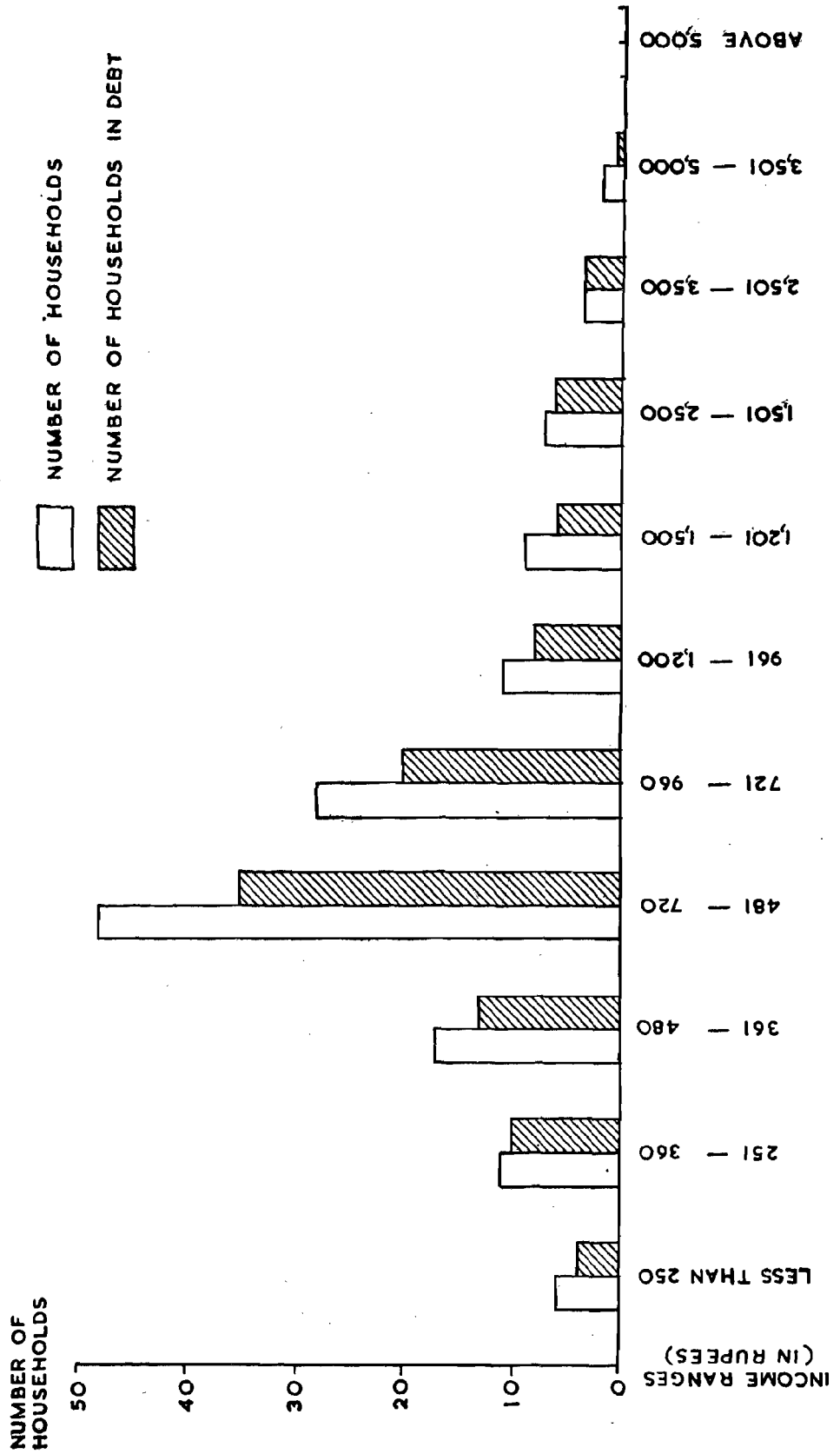
III.20 Financial Assets

Financial assets of the village comprise value of land, livestock, houses, valuables like gold and silver and investment in cooperative societies, banks and others. The total value of financial assets in the village excluding that of land adds up to Rs. 246,756 distributed in the proportions of 54.54 per cent houses, 28.30 per cent livestock, 9.40 per cent valuables and 7.76 per cent

INDEBTED HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO INCOME RANGES

NANASANJA

TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH



investment and deposits. The average value of assets works out to Rs. 1,725.57 per household and Rs. 291.67 *per capita*. Except two households of beggars in the village, all the rest possess assets of one type or the other.

III.21 INCOME

The total annual net income of the village earned from various sources amounts to Rs. 119,177 or Rs. 140.37 *per capita* and Rs. 833.41 per household. The income from different sources shows that agriculture contributes the major share of 40.20 per cent. Contribution by agricultural labour is 21.43 per cent, livestock 15.37 per cent and services 17.32 per cent. Other occupations accounted for only 7 per cent to the total income. Relatively higher contribution made by agricultural labour to the village income can be attributed mainly to the factors like paucity of land, small land-holdings and Adivasi population supplying cheap labour and predominance of cash crop like cotton.

III.22 INCOME RANGES

The following statement distributes households according to various income ranges.

STATEMENT XVI

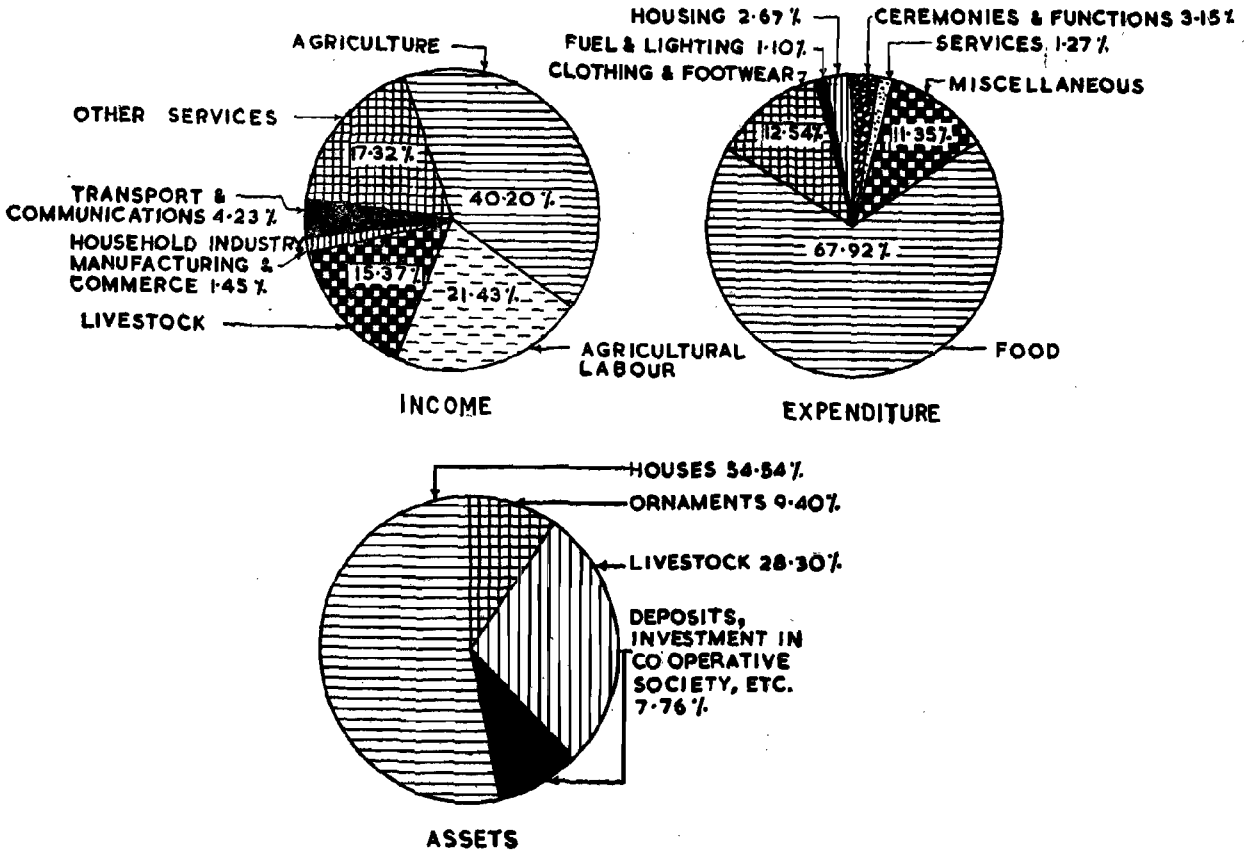
Distribution of households according to income

Income range (in Rs.) 1	No. of households 2	Percentage to total 3
Less than 250	6	4.20
251 to 360	11	7.69
361 to 480	17	11.89
481 to 720	48	33.57
721 ro 960	28	19.58
961 to 1,200	*11*	*7.69*
1,201 to 1,500	9	6.29
1,501 to 2,500	7	4.89
2,501 to 3,500	4	2.80
3,501 to 5,000	2	1.40
Above 5,000	..	..
Total	**143**	**100.00**

NOTE: Two households subsist on remittance and charity.

NANASANJA

TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH



Poor economic condition of the villagers is clearly reflected in the above figures which give *per capita* income of only Rs. 140 and income per household Rs. 833. About 84 per cent of the households earn Rs. 100 and less per month. More than three-fourths (76.9 per cent) of the households earn less than Rs. 961 per annum, more than one-third earn Rs. 481 to 720, and only 13 households earn between Rs. 1,501 to 5,000. There is no household having an income exceeding Rs. 5,000.

III.23 Expenditure

The annual expenditure incurred by the villagers comes to Rs. 156,052 and exceeds the total income by Rs. 36,875. Most of the households have deficit budgets. The expenditure pattern given in the statement below reveals that most of the amount is spent on prime necessities like food and clothing.

STATEMENT XVII
Expenditure pattern

Expenditure on	Expenditure in Rs.	Percentage to total
1	2	3
Food	105,989	67.92
Clothing and footwear	19,567	12.54
Fuel and lighting	1,721	1.10
Housing	4,160	2.67
Ceremonies and functions	4,920	3.15
Services	1,981	1.27
Miscellaneous	17,714	11.35
Total	**156,052**	**100.00**

Food accounts for 67.92 per cent and clothing and footwear 12.54 per cent aggregating to 80.46 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on fuel and lighting is 1.10 per cent, as most of the households use farm produce like cotton stalks, etc., as fuel. The expenses under this head are incurred mainly on the purchase of kerosene. As the houses are mostly owned, house rent claims only 2.67 per cent. Expenses on ceremonies and functions is 3.15 per cent, on services 1.27 per cent and on miscellaneous items 11.35 per cent.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

A—Population

IV.1 Variation in Population

The village population according to 1961 Census numbered 854 as against 692 in 1951 showing an increase of 23.41 per cent during the decade. As can be seen from the comparative figures given in Statement XVIII, the growth rate is comparatively higher than that of the rural areas of the taluka.

STATEMENT XVIII

Variation in population, 1951 and 1961

Administrative unit	Percentage increase (1951&61) Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Village	23.41	26.24	20.63
Taluka (Rural) . .	20.60	20.28	20.94
District (Rural) . .	24.73	24.61	24.84
State (Rural) . . .	24.90	25.42	24.36

IV.2 Age Structure

The following statement gives age composition of population of the village.

STATEMENT XIX

Population by age groups (1961 Census)

Age group	Total population Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population	Sexwise percentage distribution Males	Females	Sex ratio per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-14 . .	390	200	190	45.67	51.28	48.72	950
15-34 . .	234	108	126	27.40	46.15	53.85	1,167
35-59 . .	182	95	87	21.31	52.20	47.80	916
60 and over .	48	30	18	5.62	62.50	37.50	600
Total .	**854**	**433**	**421**	**100.00**	**50.70**	**49.30**	**972**

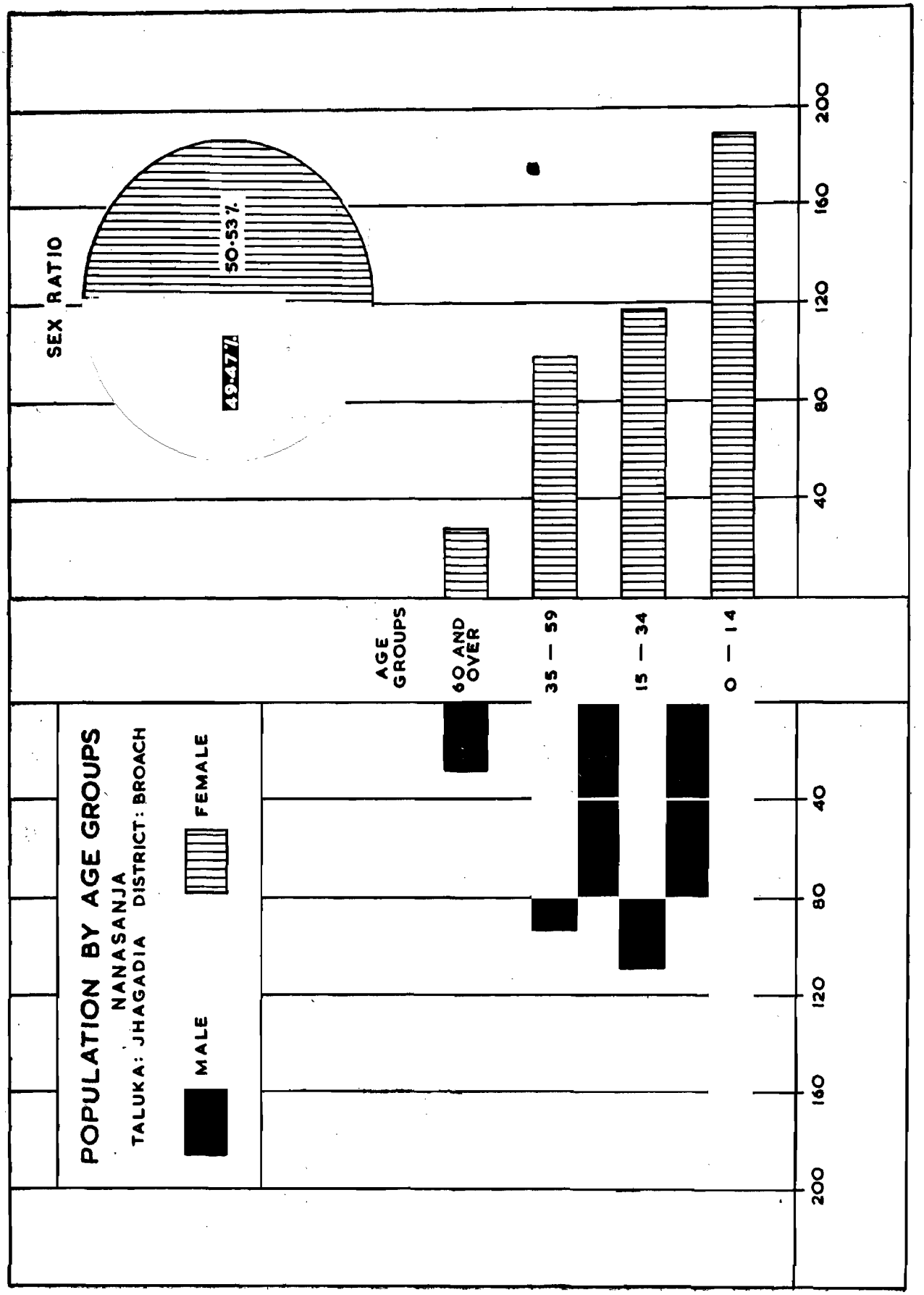
The age distribution of population shows that children account for 45.67 per cent as against 48.71 per cent in the working age group 15 to 59. Those aged 60 and above account for only 5.62 per cent. Females in the working age group of 15 to 59 exceed males.

IV.3 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of the population according to the 1961 Census is 972 as against 1,021 females per 1,000 males revealed by the survey and 1,017 during the 1951 Census. Variations in the sex ratio may be partially attributable to seasonal out-migration of male labour from the village. The distribution denotes that the highest ratio of 1,167 is in the age group 15-34 wherein the males constitute 46.15 per cent as against 53.85 per cent of females.

IV.4 Marital Status

Statement XX distributes the village population by age group and marital status.


POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
NANASANJA
TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH
MALE
FEMALE
AGE GROUPS
60 AND OVER
35 — 59
15 — 34
0 — 14
40
80
120
160
200
SEX RATIO
50·53%
49·47%

STATEMENT XX

Age and marital status

Age group	Total No. of persons			Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced			Separated		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0–14 . .	377	189	188	376	189	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15–34 . .	227	109	118	60	42	18	156	62	94	7	3	4	..	..	..	4	2	2
35–59 . .	192	95	97	..	..	..	170	91	79	21	4	17	..	..	..	1	..	1
60 and over .	55	28	27	..	..	..	32	23	9	23	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**851**	**421**	**430**	**436**	**231**	**205**	**358**	**176**	**182**	**51**	**12**	**39**	..	..	..	**6**	**2**	**4**

Examination of the above figures reveals that child marriages are conspicuously absent although 50 per cent of the population of the village is Adivasi. There is not a single person male or female married below the age of 14 years except one female in the category of separated. Also a significant number of never married males and females in the age group of 15-34 shows a higher postponement of the age at marriage. About 42.07 per cent of the villagers are married whereas the rest are distributed in other marital statuses. Widowed females outnumber widowed males. Only 7 widowed persons are in the age group of 15-34, as against 21 aged 35 to 59 and 23 aged 60 and over. Though divorce is permitted in most of the communities, no instance of divorce is recorded in the survey. However 6 persons (2 males and 4 females) are returned in the category of separated.

B—Medical and Health

IV.5 Medical Facilities

The village has no medical facilities. There being no doctor or a dispensary, villagers usually go to Jhagadia for medical aid. As regards their sanitary consciousness all the households are found to be taking bath regularly, but only 26 use soap for bath. Most of the households (139) have already got all their children vaccinated except only 4 having some children vaccinated. Those who have not done so have very young children. In 1953 cholera broke out in an epidemic form. Referring to various diseases that occurred during the last ten years, 3 cases were of cancer, 1 each of T.B., typhoid, malaria, pneumonia, small-pox and cholera and 2 each of asthama and fever.

IV.6 Fertility

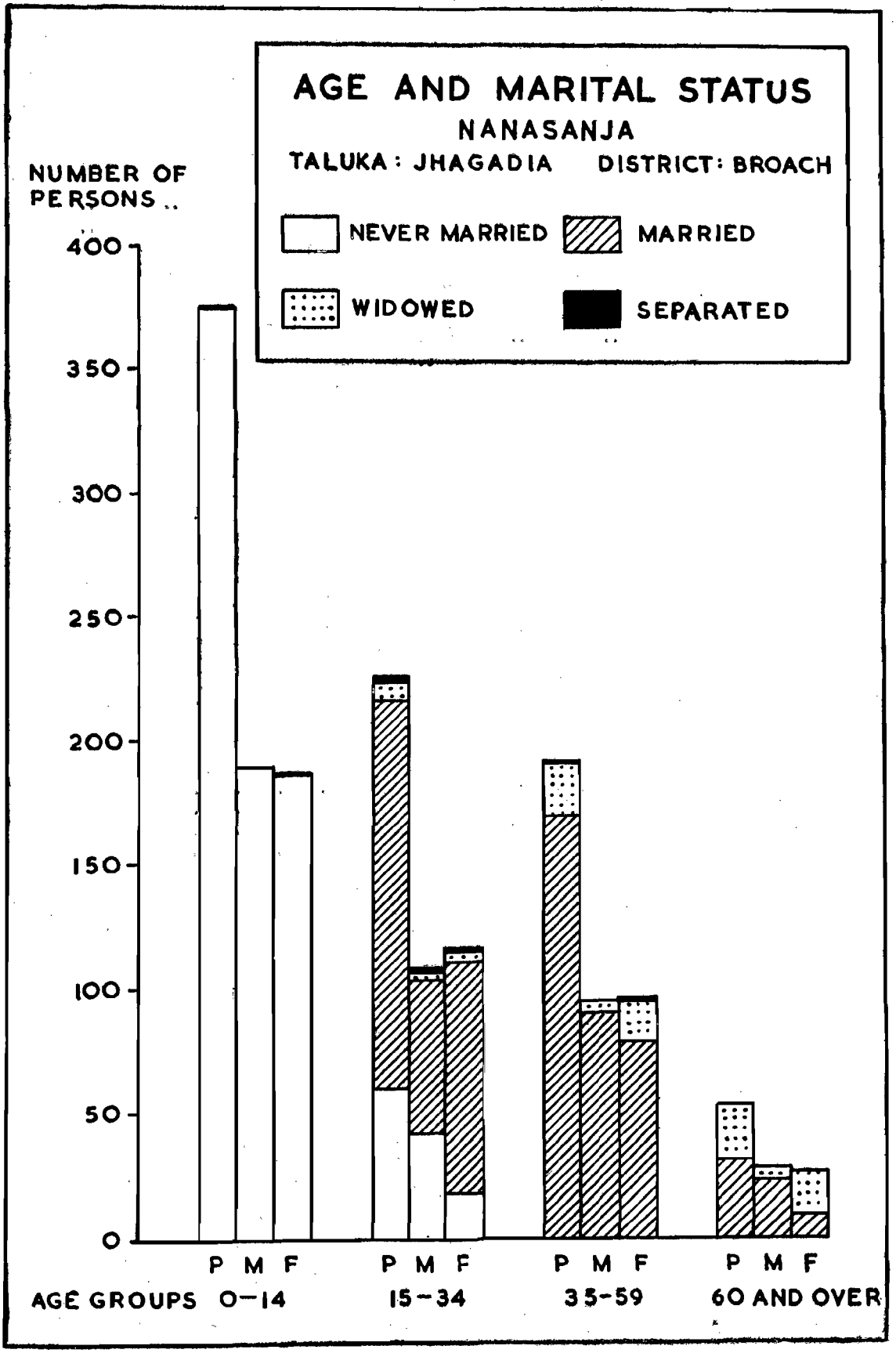
The following statement shows births to still married women.

STATEMENT XXI

Births to still married women

No. of still married women	No. of house-holds with still married women	Births during last twelve months to still married women						Births before last twelve months to all still married women			
		Male child	Female child	Total Cols. 3+4	Alive	Dead	Total Cols. 6+7	Alive	Dead	Total Cols. 9+10	Total Cols. 8+11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
166	125	14	16	30	29	1	30	480	168	648	678

There are 166 still married women who had 678 children of whom 509 were living and 169 were dead. Of these births, 30 were recorded during the last twelve months, the number of male children being 14 and of female 16. Except one all survived the first year. The total children born to a still married woman on an average come to 4. Of 648 births recorded prior to the last twelve months of the survey, 168 or 25.93 per cent were dead. The details of birth order and mother's age at birth are given in Statement XXII.


AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
NANASANJA
TALUKA : JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
SEPARATED
NUMBER OF PERSONS ..
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
P M F
P M F
P M F
P M F
AGE GROUPS 0–14
15–34
35–59
60 AND OVER

STATEMENT XXII

Number of children according to mother's age at birth

Birth order	Age distribution of mothers								Total births
	15 to 17	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 27	28 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 & over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First child	54	49	30	14	3	2	—	—	152
Second child	13	34	48	25	11	5	1	—	137
Third child	1	16	27	38	20	11	3	1	117
Fourth child	..	5	12	30	24	13	8	—	92
Fifth child	..	—	10	12	18	24	8	2	74
Sixth child	..	—	1	6	13	21	7	3	51
Seventh child	..	—	—	1	8	11	6	5	31
Eighth child	..	..	—	—	1	8	4	1	14
Ninth child	..	—	—	—	..	3	1	1	5
Tenth child	..	—	—	—	..	1	2	—	3
Eleventh child	..	—	—	—	..	—	2	—	2
Total	**68**	**104**	**128**	**126**	**98**	**99**	**42**	**13**	**678**

The above statement shows that 68 or 10.03 per cent of children are born in the earlier age period 15-17 of whom 54 are first born, 13 second and 1 third. About 44.25 per cent of the births took place before the mothers reached 25 years and 47.64 per cent between 25 and 35 years. Only 8.11 per cent of the births were after 36. This shows that fertility which is at maximum below 35 declines thereafter. The highest number of children born to a woman is 11 in the age group 36-40. Five women in the age group 18-20 have fourth child born and one aged 21-24 has a sixth child born. 19 children born as first child to women aged 25-35 indicate either the postponement of age at marriage or delayed fecundity of women.

IV.7 Family Planning

There is no family planning centre in this village. Only 13 households out of 145 are aware of preventing conception by deliberate means and only 8 are in its favour. They are also alive to the benefits accruing therefrom, i.e., improved economic condition, ability to make both ends meet within limited resources, giving proper education to children and freedom from worries of maintaining a large family. The majority of households who shun the very idea of limiting the family by artificial means have averred that such means are detrimental to health, lead to further complexity, and are against nature.

C—Literacy and Education

IV.8 Literacy

The following statement compares proportions of literates in village, taluka, district and State.

STATEMENT XXIII

Proportion of literates

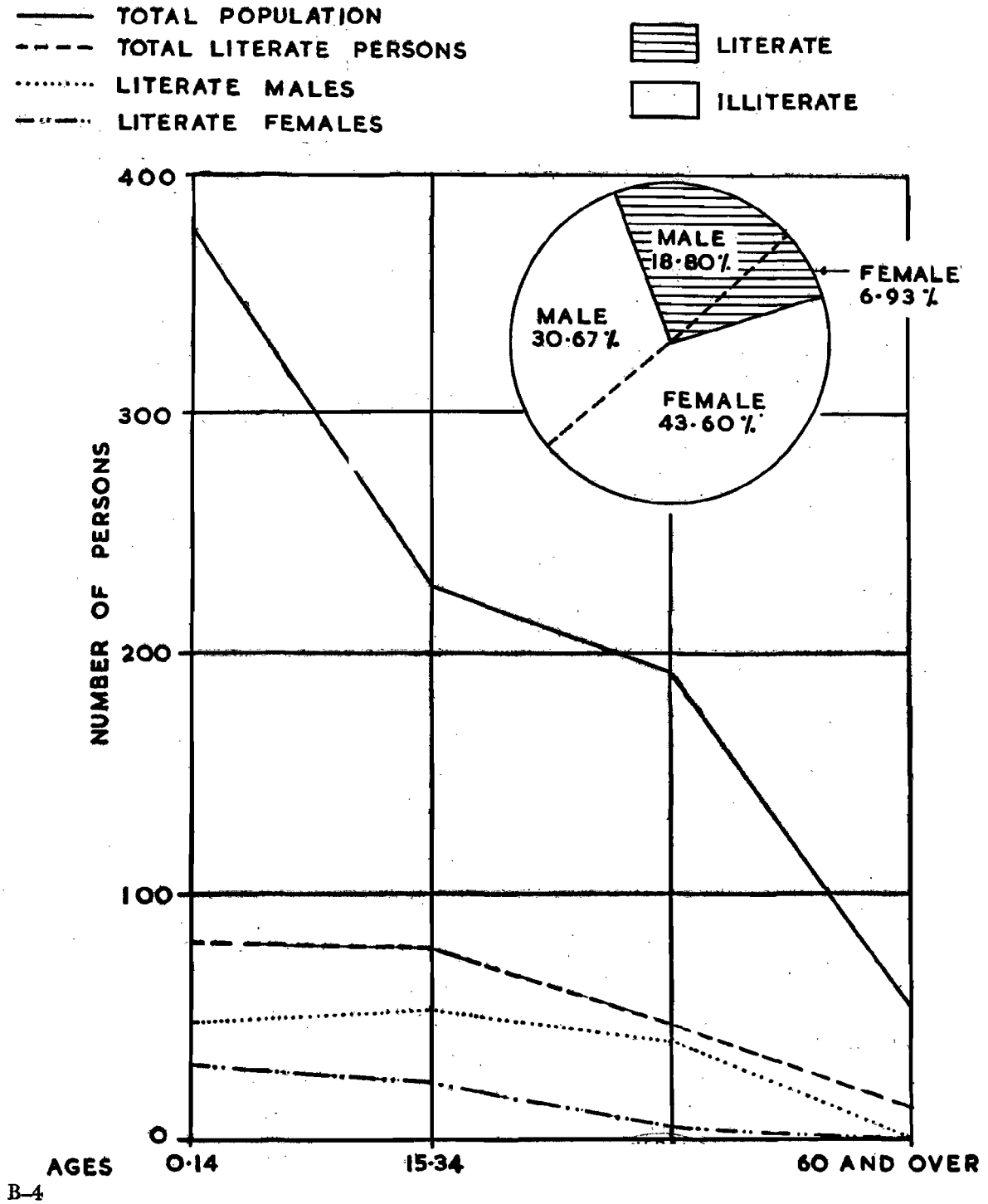
Administrative unit	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Village	25.73	38.00	13.72
Taluka (Rural)	27.68	38.56	16.20
District (Rural)	31.40	43.64	18.50
State (Rural)	29.09	34.51	13.19

Literacy in the village is 25.73 per cent of the total population as against 27.68 per cent in the rural areas of the taluka, 31.40 per cent in the villages of the district and 29.09 per cent in the rural areas of the State. This result may not be considered unsatisfactory, as more than 50 per cent of the village population is Adivasi. The distribution of literates by age shows that about 73 per cent of the literates are in the age groups 5-34, as the spread of education is recent. Distribution of literates according to caste shows that the highest literacy (32.42 per cent) is found among Rajputs followed by Scheduled Tribes (27 per cent) and Machhi (20 per cent). Literacy among females is as usual less than that among males.

LITERACY BY AGES

NANASANJA

TALUKA: JHAGADIA DISTRICT: BROACH



B–4

IV.9 The Educational Institutions

The village has a primary school teaching up to four standards having a staff of 2 teachers and 64 pupils on roll. The school is run by the Jilla Panchayat, Broach. For high school education students have to go to Jhagadia five miles away and for the middle school education to Govali one mile away from the village. Facilities for higher education are available at Broach ten miles away.

D—Settlement History and Inheritance of Property

IV.10 Settlement of Households

Of the 145 households, as many as 121 have settled more than 5 generations ago. Of the remaining 24, 9 households live here since 3 generations, 6 since 2, and 3 have settled during the present generation.

IV.11 Migration

Migration of adult males outside the village is a significant characteristic. Details given in Table XV at the end shows that 35 householders have migrated to various rural and urban centres, near and far, leaving behind their families in the village. This phenomenon is not restricted to a particular caste or community as 14 of them are Vasava (Scheduled Tribe), 9 Rajput, 3 Khalpa (Scheduled Caste), 2 each Machhi, Brahmin and Valand and one each Dhed (Scheduled Caste), Bharwad and Bhavaya. Of the 35 migrants, 16 are employed in services including railway, 14 work as agricultural labourer, 4 as miscellaneous labourer and one has not specified.

The various reasons advanced for their migration are (1) insufficiency of land, (2) inadequacy of income from present occupation and (3) family differences or discord. The fact that the village has limited land, a high density and lack of alternate jobs appear to be the main cause of migration of the villagers for better prospects.

IV.12 Composition of Households

Classification of households into simple, intermediate and joint denotes that about 59 per cent of households covering 46 per cent of the population are simple. By simple family is meant a family composed of husband, wife and their unmarried children. An intermediate family is composed of husband, wife, unmarried children and one or two of the parents. There are 21 or 15 per cent of the households in this category. A joint family is composed of husband, wife, both the parents, married and unmarried sons, daughters and their spouses. 26 per cent of the households covering 320 persons or 38 per cent of the total population are joint. Looking to the above classification, majority of households are simple covering a little less than half the population.

Analysing households according to members, only 8 households were single member families. The village has a majority of medium size households consisting of 4 to 6 persons, forming 45 per cent of the total and covering about 40 per cent of the population. About one-fourth of the households are composed of 7-9 members and claim about 34 per cent of the population. Large size households number 13 or 9 per cent of the total and include 18 per cent of the population.

IV.13 Inheritance of Property

The devolution of property to sons is favoured by most of the households. More than 40 opined that it should be divided among unmarried and married daughters, widows and sons. Only 32 households favoured equal division between daughters and sons, of whom 18 households were in the younger age group 21-40, 6 in the age group 41-50 and 8 aged above 50.

E—Cooperation and Village Organisation

IV.14 Cooperative Society

The village is served by Ranipura Group Multi-purpose Cooperative Society covering, Ranipura, Uchedia and Mota Sanja villages. It was registered on 23rd January, 1959. During the last year 12 meetings were convened, the last being held on 25th July, 1961. The society had in all 140 members from different villages, those from village Nana Sanja numbering 31. The caste-wise composition of members from this village is 6 Vasava Bhils, 1 Parsi, 3 Brahmins and 21 Rajputs. Besides providing credit facilities the society distributes fertilisers and improved cotton seeds. It has received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,500

from the Government. According to the last audit report for the year ending 30th June, 1961, the volume of business amounted to Rs. 60,880.90. The society made a profit of Rs. 1,296.17 during 1960-61 and distributed Rs. 726.72 among its members as dividend at 4 per cent. Though the society is functioning effectively it does not receive active cooperation from the villagers. It could not, therefore, extend the sphere of its activities beyond distributing fertilisers, improved cotton seeds and sugar.

IV.15 Village Organisations

It is customary for the leading persons of every community to meet together and mediate over the social and economic problems like divorce, inheritance, *sim* lands, theft, etc., arising in the village. Their jurisdiction is limited to the village only. The leading persons are neither selected nor appointed. Those who are economically well off, have good social status and command hold over the people of their community are considered to be their leaders. Their award in case of disputes is final. Most of the cases are disposed of amicably without recourse to Police Patel or Court of law. Though the Parsi has his *panch* at another village, he respects the decision of the village *panch*.

IV.16 Village Panchayat

Prior to 1957 the village was under the group panchayat of Uchedia covering two villages Nana Sanja and Uchedia. Since 1959 a separate panchayat for the village has started functioning. It has 7 members including a Sarpanch and a woman. Amongst its members one is a Parsi (lady member), one Rajput (Sarpanch), two Machhis and three Vasavas (Scheduled Tribe).

Since the internal road becomes a pond of slosh and mud during monsoon, the panchayat carries out the necessary repairs every year. A village *chotra* was also built by the Panchayat by local contribution and financial aid from the N.E.S. Block. A drinking water well with such sanitary fixtures as parapet wall, pulley, etc., was also built by the panchayat. Street lighting is also undertaken.

The statement below shows income and expenditure of the panchayat for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

STATEMENT XXIV

Income and expenditure of panchayat, 1959-60 and 1960-61

Items	Income		Items	Expenditure	
	1959–60	1960–61		1959–60	1960–61
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government grant	1,215.94	696.00	Office expenditure	70.72	86.69
N.E.S. grant	494.00	..	Road repairs	172.00	220.00
House tax	175.25	139.00	Public welfare	37.49	445.00
Marriage registration fee	9.75	..	Street lighting	81.50	97.50
Shop tax	10.00	10.00	Kerosene	254.67	312.95
Miscellaneous	224.16	463.31	Chabutara	397.00	..
			Miscellaneous	51.64	72.56
			Peon's salary	60.00	97.50
			Secretary's emoluments	35.00	..
			T.A. bills	17.00	7.00
Total	**2,129.10**	**1,308.31**	**Total**	**1,177.02**	**1,339.20**

Income of panchayat accrues from Government grant towards the land revenue recovered in the village, house tax, shop tax, etc. During the year 1959-60, the total receipt of the panchayat was Rs. 2,129.10, whereas in 1960-61, it was Rs. 1,308.31. The expenditure of the panchayat was incurred generally on road repairs (Rs. 172 in 1959-60 and Rs. 220 in 1960-61), street lighting, and on salaries of a peon and other office expenditure. A sizeable amount of Rs. 445 was spent in 1960-61 on the construction of *chotra* which is a raised platform used

as a resting place by the villagers and passengers waiting for the transport bus.

F—Leisure, Recreation, Fairs and Festivals

IV.17 SPORTS AND GAMES

Various sports and games are played by the teenagers for recreation and entertainment at different times throughout the year. Some of them are narrated below.

(*a*) *Gedi Dada*

The duration of this game is from Holi to Vaishakh (April-May). Especially among Adivasi children this game is very popular. This game is played with a wooden stick thicker and a little curved into a knot at the end like a hockey stick and a ball made of rags. Unlike hockey no goal is counted and is played without any rules and regulations. Nowadays children of all communities take part in this game. Pleasure and fun is the only objective behind the game and it has no religious background. It is particularly enjoyable on a full-moon night.

(*b*) *Other Games*

During monsoon *gilli danda* is played with a wooden stick about 1' to 1½' called *danda* and a wooden strip about 4" called *gilli*.

Kite-flying is enjoyed from Dassera (October) to Uttaran (January 14th); playing of tops and marbles from Bhadrapad (September) to Navratri (October); and playing cards in the months of Jyesth to Shravan (June-August). In school, children play *khokho, atapata, kabaddi*, etc. The girls play games like skipping with a rope and *langdi*.

IV.18 FAIRS

Various fairs are held in the near-by areas wherein the villagers young and old take part. The fairs wherein villagers participate are, viz., (1) Shuklatirth fair, (2) Gumandev fair, (3) Gokul Atham fair held at Broach, (4) Jalkund fair at Sajod and (5) Kadio or Sarsa *melo*.

Shuklatirth Fair[1]

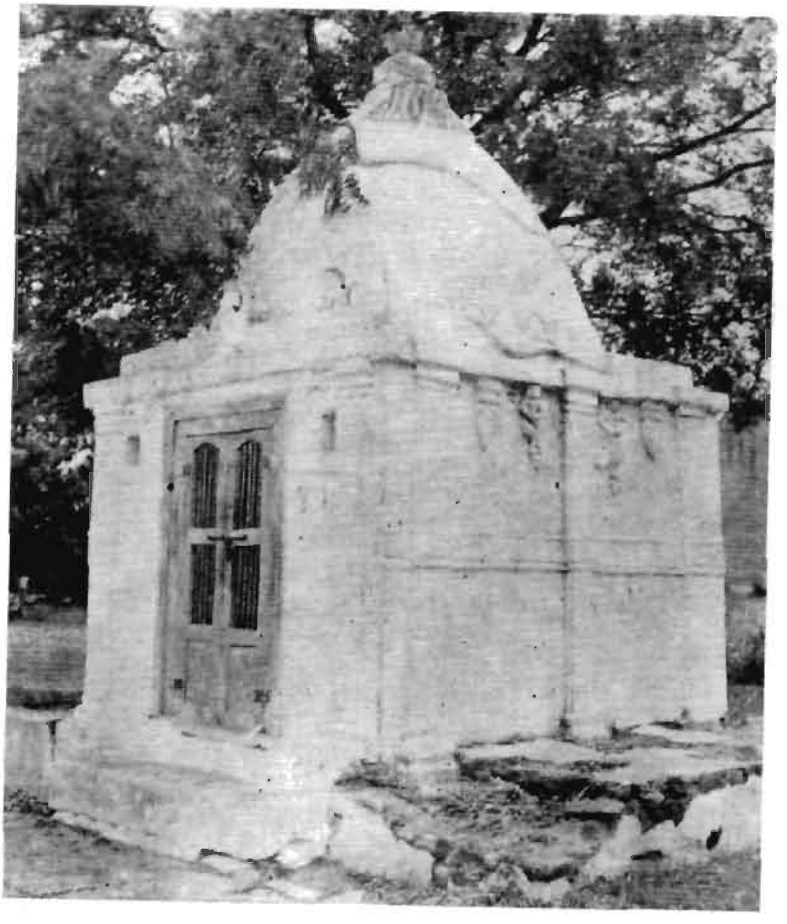
Shuklatirth, a place endowed with great sanctity and scenic beauty, is a well-known place of pilgrimage situated on the semi-circular flow of the river Narmada. It is linked with Broach 10 miles away by an asphalt road and with Jhagadia on the opposite river bank by regular ferry service. Special buses run from Baroda and Surat on the occasion of the fair. The main importance of Shuklatirth as a place of pilgrimage centres round the holy Narmada. It is believed that the Hindu Trinity, viz., Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva reside at this place on the days of eclipses of the sun and moon and on Purnima days in the months of Kartik, Magh, Vaishakh and Ashadh. It is thus considered one of the most important places of Hindu pilgrimage where people are absolved from the worst type of sin called *brahma hatya* or killing a Brahmin.

Two miles upstream from Shuklatirth on an island approached by boat there is an ancient and most famous large banyan tree called Kabir Vad spread over a mile and believed to have grown up from a tooth stick thrown by Saint Kabir who had visited this place. Mr. Campbell in 1877 refers to Kabirvad by saying, "About a hundred years ago, when Mr. Forbes knew the *Kabir Vad*, it had already suffered much from floods....There were then 350 large and over 3,000 small stems. In the march of an army the tree had been known to shelter 7,000 men". Bishop Heber wrote in 1825, "though a considerable part of the tree has within the last few years been washed away, enough remains to make it one of the most noble groves in the world." Large and small stems scattered over a considerable area still testify to its former glory. Apart from pilgrims, groups of holiday-makers visit the place for picnic and camp under its shady branches.

The fair held on Kartik Purnima at Shuklatirth is attended by about 20,000 people mostly Hindus of the district and surrounding area for a holy bath and worship of Omkareshwar and Adityeshwar Mahadev there. About 200 stalls of utensils, eatables, fruits, stationery articles, agricultural products and cutlery are erected. Circus, magic shows, acrobatics and documentary films provide popular entertainment. An agricultural exhibition is also organised on this occasion. The village panchayat organises the fair, looks after

1. TRIVEDI R. K., Census of India 1961, Gujarat, Vol. V, Part VII-B—*Fairs and Festivals*, pp. 323-326





Temples of Bhathiji at the outskirts and inside the village



Temple of Gumandev Hanuman



Painting on the wall of Dharmashala, Gumandev Hanuman



Memorial stones (Paliya)

sanitation, levies a pilgrim tax at the rate of 12 paise per head and makes a total collection of about Rs. 800.

Gumandev Fair

Fairs are held at Gumandev Hanuman, a famous temple near Gumandev Falia hamlet of the village. On every Saturday in Shravan (August) a fair is held with a congregation of about 3,000 people coming from the surrounding areas. Another fair is held on Ashvin Vad 14th or Kalichaudash (October) attended by about 400 to 500 people.

Gokul Atham fair held at Broach on Shravan Sud 8th–10th (August) is also attended by the villagers. Jalkund fair held on the 14th day of dark half of Magh (March), Mahashivaratri held at Sajod 15 miles, and Kadio *melo* or Sarsa fair held at Sarsa at a distance of 10-12 miles on Bhadrapad Sud 5th (October) are also attended by the villagers.

IV.19 Religious Beliefs

Villagers are religious minded. More than three-fourths of the households keep a household deity in the house. Also on religious days like Purnima, Agiyaras, Beej, Navratri, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays as many as 32.41 per cent regularly observe fast. Some also forego one meal on Thursdays and Saturdays on religious grounds.

Religious places at Nana Sanja comprise Ramji Mandir, Sanjashwar Mahadev temple, Bhathiji-ni-Deri and Mahadev temple in Gumandev Falia besides the famous temple of Gumandev Hanuman. Brief account of each is given below.

(*a*) *Ramji Mandir*

The *mandir* is on a high hill in Rajput Falia. It is believed to be about 100 years old. It was renovated in 1952. The *mahant* of Gumandev is in charge of the daily service and *puja* of deities. In the inner sanctum there are three idols of Rama, Laxman and Sita and relief of serpent or Nagdev in the outer. Hindus of all sects visit the temple without any distinction.

(*b*) *Sanjashwar Mahadev*

A temple dedicated to Shiva was built about a furlong from the village proper about 400 years ago. It is now in a decrepit condition. It is said that this is the former site of the village. Open to all castes and communities, the temple is in charge of Gumandev *mahant*.

(*c*) *Bhathiji-ni-Deri*

Near cattle pound and a little beyond *chotra* there is Bhathiji's *deri*, where people from the village, and neighbouring villages gather for worship and *darshan* for the fulfilment of their vows. The temple was built by the Sarpanch Shri Jaysinh Dalpatsinh Chauhan at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

(*d*) *Gumandev Hanuman Temple*

Situated at a distance of half a mile from the village, the temple of Gumandev Hanuman is surrounded on all sides by *dharmashala* building which has exquisite wood carving on the brackets supporting the gallery. The wood carving has predominant human figures, creepers and floral patterns. The terrace has on its outer wall colour paintings depicting the legendary Krishna Lila episodes. The colours are so fast and indelible that they do not fade away by any treatment except when the plaster on which they are painted goes away. The colours used are crimson-lake, black and yellow. The *dharmashala* is a two-storeyed building facing the temple of Hanumanji on all sides. The temple of Hanumanji has been renovated in V.S. 1916 (1860 A.D.). The temple was originally constructed in V.S. 1671 (1615 A.D.,) Chaitra Sud Purnima. It is administered by trustees who started functioning from 19th February, 1953. The legend current among villagers regarding the Gumandev Hanuman is that Mahant Shri Gulabdasji of Hanumangadhi, a place near Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh and famous for its temple of Hanuman, was on a tour and camped at the place of Shri Gnaniji Maharaj of Mota Sanja, Jhagadia taluka. The Mahant had a dream in which Hanumanji told him that his idol to which jackal beaten by shepherds was clinging is lying at a little distance from that place. On awakening from the dream the Mahant went to the place and saw the idol as revealed to him in the dream. The idol was consecrated and installed at the place on Chaitra Sud Purnima, V.S. 1671, the birthday of Hanumanji. Idols of Ram and Laxman which

were with him for his personal worship were also installed near this idol by the Mahant.

The people of Ranipura, Uchedia and Nana Sanja daily visit the temple of Gumandev Hanuman for offering worship. However, many a person from Hansot mahal and Surat district comes there for fulfilling their vows when cocoanuts and oil, sometimes as much as 20 to 100 kgs., are offered to Hanumanji. Only Pujari and Mahant can touch the idol. The oil offered to Hanumanji drains off in a duct leading to an underground tank in the *dharmashala*. Taking of pictures or photographs of Hanumanji is not allowed, as it incurs wrath of the deity and those who do so have on many occasions gone insane. As learnt from Mahant there was an educated youth named Sharad Shukla from Uchedia who tried to sketch a picture of Hanumanji for keeping the picture in his worship and that too after observing complete purity of body and mind. While drawing the picture he lived in one room of the *dharmashala* where he avoided other people from bodily contact. Even though he observed complete purity the picture which he used to take away with him everyday in his room, got miraculously all soaked in oil. Undettered by this, he persevered in drawing the picture but on the fourth day he was found insane. He was removed by the Mahant from the *dharmashala* and taken to his place where also he did not gain sanity. Even today he is insane and lives with his brothers at Bombay. There is a pond just near the precincts of Hanumanji. The idol of Hanuman was named Gumandev meaning the God who relieves one from vanity. At this place anybody who wants to cook meals for himself gets free one lb. flour and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. *dal* from the temple, even today. Thakore Gambhirsinhji of Rajpipla had first donated to the temple one elephant and some land for its maintenance and later made a grant of village Malpur of Jhagadia taluka, V. S. 1917, Kartak Sud 15, for the maintenance of the temple. The temple has an annual income of Rs. 33,000 inclusive of alms and donations. The people of neighbouring 26 villages have in all donated about 217 acres of land to the Hanumanji temple.

G—Other Aspects of Social Life

IV.20 Jajmani Relationship

The traditional services are offered by a barber who is given one and a half *kutcha* maund of *jowar* per household. The shoemaker from neighbouring village who used to offer traditional services, now demands cash payment. Cattle graziers also are now paid 12 paise per head of cattle per month instead of the former payment in kind.

IV.21 Untouchability

Of the 145 households inhabiting the village, 8 belong to Scheduled Caste and the rest are other Hindus. Of these, 130 or 89.66 per cent are tolerant and do not object in Harijans visiting temples open for all. Similarly 84 of the householders know that untouchability in any form is a crime and is punishable by law. As many as 38 households allow Scheduled Caste people to visit their houses for agricultural purposes, for labour and miscellaneous purchases. Though some tolerance towards untouchables is in evidence these days, majority of the villagers do not allow them into shop, hotel and restaurant. Other disabilities from which they suffer are experienced in availing services of a Brahmin priest and a barber. Caste Hindus do not touch them and also avoid serving cooked food or water to them.

IV.22 Felt Needs of the Village

The villagers acutely feel the need of having a Panchayat *Ghar* or building and a dispensary in the village. Absence of small scale and cottage industries for complementing agriculture, is also severely felt. It was also stated that their cultural needs would be best fulfilled, if there is a sports club and a *bhajan mandali* in the village.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The foregoing pages describe the socio-economic condition of the villagers in detail. This village is situated about a mile from the bank of one of the biggest rivers of Gujarat, the Narmada. The soil is rich, alluvial and good for growing long staple cotton. Mainly populated by Adivasis, the socio-economic survey of the village has been helpful in studying the economy of a backward tribal area growing cash crops.

The village economy is entirely agricultural except for a few householders employed in railway service. Small holders having less than 3 to 4 acres of land are many. Rajputs, a leading caste in the village hold the maximum area of land per household. Though Adivasis are also holding land, their holdings are small and more than 50 per cent are without land. As there is no household or cottage industry open to the villagers, they are mostly living on meagre earnings from land, supplemented by wages from agricultural labour. The poor economic condition of most of the villagers can be seen from the fact that 24 per cent of households has poor earnings below Rs. 480 per year. More than three-fourths of the households are steeped in debt incurred mainly for non-productive purposes. Most of the households have a deficit budget which makes them all the while dependent upon trader or the village money-lender. The study of *per capita* income, expenditure and assets by caste reveals that Adivasis stand in the lowest rung of the ladder, both socially and economically. Their houses are mostly of mud having the barest minimum furniture and utensils. Because of poor economic resources, both males and females have to work on other persons' farm on daily wages. But their earnings are very poor owing to the easy availability of labour even during the busy agricultural season. The only way, therefore, to raise their standard of living is to provide them with work all the year round by establishing small industries, or employing them as labourers in construction works.

Adivasi males and females now dress like other villagers. The ornaments which they used to wear so far were made of inferior materials like copper, brass, cowrie shell, etc. These are being replaced by silver in the households with better economic condition. Like other villagers, they send their children to school. Compared to the general level of literacy obtaining among Scheduled Tribes in the State (11.69 per cent) as a whole, the tribe living in Nana Sanja shows a fairly high degree of literates (27 per cent) owing to their greater contact with other areas.

The village has a panchayat and a cooperative society. The extension agency has been at work in the area since 1953. Few works of community welfare are also undertaken.

The economic condition existing in the village is alarming. Concentration of Adivasis having poor resources, paucity of land and high density of population appear to be the factors that come in the way of economic progress. The recent changes towards increase in acreage and rise in prices of cash crop like cotton have benefited only the upper strata possessing relatively larger holdings. The rest having small uneconomic holdings, are still on the margin of subsistence and find it difficult to make both ends meet. Out-migration which is the result of the lack of gainful employment at home has proved to be a boon in disguise. But, the question of 'how' and 'when' of economic progress still remains unsolved. What is the way out? There is no easy or simple solution to the problem which is common to all the Adivasi areas and other economically backward villages. Economic progress in such tracts will mainly depend upon how fast the opportunities of development now created are brought within the reach of the weaker sections of society who need them the most. The magnitude of the problem is so great that it requires concerted measures on the part of the Government and the people over a number of years to improve the life and living conditions of these disadvantageous classes.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE I

Maximum and minimum temperature at Jhagadia, 1956-61

(in Centigrade)

Year	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956	33.3	14.4	37.8	15.6	45.6	23.3	48.3	24.4	43.3	27.8	40.0	23.3
1957	36.7	12.2	36.7	13.3	40.0	14.4	44.4	23.3	43.3	27.8	40.0	24.4
1958	32.0	18.0	33.0	16.0	36.0	21.0	41.0	26.0	42.0	29.0	37.0	27.0
1959	16.9	13.1	20.1	14.1	40.2	24.9	41.8	28.3	42.5	30.3	35.8	27.9
1960	17.1	15.3	19.1	17.5	33.3	20.5	38.7	25.9	44.1	27.8	32.0	26.5
1961	32.1	16.4	26.2	14.0	36.8	24.2	38.8	25.1	41.1	27.2	33.9	26.6

Year	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1956	32.2	22.2	34.4	23.3	36.7	24.4	36.7	21.1	37.8	15.6	35.6	15.6
1957	35.6	24.4	33.9	22.2	38.3	25.6	43.3	22.8	39.4	21.7	35.6	16.1
1958	31.1	26.0	31.0	26.0	35.0	27.0	35.9	26.0	36.0	24.0	34.0	20.0
1959	N.A.	N.A.	25.9	25.7	27.1	26.9	28.0	27.5	22.1	21.5	19.0	17.7
1960	32.2	24.8	27.3	24.4	31.1	24.8	34.1	23.5	34.0	19.7	31.0	17.6
1961	27.0	26.1	30.2	26.2	25.3	25.0	30.1	25.3	26.8	20.1	29.9	16.1

N.A.=Not available

TABLE II

Opinion on different aspects of marriage

Caste	No. of households having preference for marriage: In caste: Same	In caste: Upper	In caste: Lower	In caste: Same and upper	In village: Same or near-by	In village: Distant	In village: Same and near-by and distant	No. of households preferring marriage: Conventional	No. of households preferring marriage: Non-conventional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhil	71	..	1	..	41	5	26	72	..
Rajput	26	1	..	1	13	13	2	27	1
Machhi	16	..	..	..	5	9	2	16	..
Dhed	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Khalpa	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	..
Bharwad	7	..	..	..	4	1	2	7	..
Koli	5	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	..
Brahmin	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	..
Bhavaya	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Darjee	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Valand	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Parsi	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	**142**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**75**	**36**	**34**	**144**	**1**

Caste	No. of such marriages of unusual type	Relationship with such unusual type	Attitude to such relatives	No. of households permitting marriage outside the caste or tribe	Name of such caste	Households having desirability of such marriages	No. of households preferring the change made in recent years: In Hindu Marriage Act	In Bigamy Act
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bhil	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Rajput	..	..	..	6	..	6	2	24
Machhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Dhed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Khalpa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bharwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Koli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bhavaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Darjee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Valand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	**1**	..	..	**6**	..		**2**	**107**

TABLE III

Changes in occupational pattern

Total No. of households	No. of households who have changed father's occupation: Voluntarily	Forced	Other	Reasons for changing father's occupation	No. of persons who have changed own earlier occupations: Voluntarily	Forced by circumstances	Other	Reasons for changing own earlier occupation	No. of households showing preference for their sons: Father's occupation	Other occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
145	6	6	..	(1) Not suitable (2) Got service in railway (3) More brothers (4) Loss of land due to debt (5) No land (6) Separated from father	2	1	..	(1) Service in temple (2) Service in railway (3) Sold land due to debt	69	16 Agriculture 42 Service 1 Service and labour 16 No son 1 Not available

TABLE IV

Nature of interest in land by caste

Name of the community	Nature of interest in land	Total No. of households	Households by size of land-holding: No land	0 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 2.99	3 to 3.99	4 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 14.99	15 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhil	1 Land owned	25	..	6	5	4	3	1	5	1	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	13	..	..	1	2	3	3	3	..	1	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**79**	**40**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**1**	..	..
Rajput	1 Land owned	27	..	..	1	..	1	3	11	4	3	3	1
	2 Land taken on lease	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**38**	**1**	..	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**14**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**1**
Machhi	1 Land owned	10	..	..	3	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	7	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**22**	**5**	..	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	..	..	..
Khalpa	1 Land owned	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**4**	**3**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV-*contd.*

Nature of interest in land by caste-*contd.*

Name of the community	Nature of interest in land	Total No. of households	Households by size of land-holding										
			No land	0 to 0.99	1 to 1.99	2 to 2.99	3 to 3.99	4 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 14.99	15 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dhed	1 Land owned	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	—	—
	2 Land taken on lease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	—
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	5 No land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Total	**4**	..	..	..	..	**1**	**2**	**1**	..	..	..	..
Bharwad	1 Land owned	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	—	—
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	5 No land	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Total	**7**	**4**	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..
Valand	1 Land owned	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	—
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	5 No land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	—
Brahmin	1 Land owned	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Total	**5**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	**4**	..	..	..	—
Koli	1 Land owned	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	—
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**5**	**3**	..	..	**1**	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	—
Darjee	1 Land owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parsi	1 Land owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..
Bhavaya	1 Land owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Land taken on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Land given on lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other type of land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 No land	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE V

Agricultural produce of cultivation run by the households and their disposal

Name of the products	Annual quantity produced (in B. mds.)	Received from others	Total annual quantity consumed by the producing households (in B. mds.)	Given to others	Total annual quantity available for sale (in B. mds.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy . . .	158–20	4–00	158–20	4–00	..
Wheat . . .	53–20	2–00	50–20	5–00	..
Jowar . . .	1,410–12	52–00	1,230–32	154–20	77–00
Tuver . . .	39–00	..	38–00	1–00	..
Val . . .	0–20	..	0–20	..	..
Other pulses . .	169–00	2–00	147–00	5–00	19–00
Groundnut . .	17–00	..	2–00	1–00	14–00
Cotton . .	811–20	..	14–20	20–00	777–00
Tobacco . . .	166–00	..	158–00	..	8–00
Onions . . .	720–00	..	100–00	..	620–00
Jamfal (Guava) . .	95–00	..	..	25–00	70–00
Other vegetables and fruits	30–00	..	5–00	..	25–00
Jowar fodder . .	135–00	..	135–00	..	..
Grass . . .	13,615 bundles	..	13,615 bundles	..	..
Total . . .	**3,805–12**	**60–00**	**2,039–32**	**215–20**	**1,610–00**

TABLE VI

Irrigated and non-irrigated area with percentage variation, 1951 and 1960

Type of area	Area (in acres)				Percentage to gross cropped area		Percentage to net cropped area		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	
	1951		1960							
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	1951	1960	1951	1960	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Irrigated . .	5–00	5–00	5–00	5–00	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.73	Equal	Equal
Non-irrigated .	685–00	677–00	694–00	681–00	99.28	99.28	99.27	99.27	1.31 (+)	0.59 (+)
Total cropped area	**690–00**	**682–00**	**699–00**	**686–00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**1.30 (+)**	**0.59 (+)**

TABLE VII

Relationship of draught cattle and plough according to size of land-holding

Size of land-holding (in acres)	No. of households	Total draught cattle	Average households per pair of bullocks	Average land per pair of bullocks (in acres)	No. of ploughs	Area cultivated per plough (in A. G.)	Total area cultivated (in A. G.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 to 0.99 . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	2–00
1 to 1.99 . .	8	1	16.00	18.00	5	1–27	8–33
2 to 2.99 . .	10	3	6.67	14.00	7	1–36	20–36
3 to 3.99 . .	8	4	4.00	12.50	6	4–07	25–00
4 to 4.99 . .	8	9	1.77	7.78	5	6–34	34–20
5 to 9.99 . .	27	29	1.86	12.69	24	7–25	183–20
10 to 14.99 .	11	20	1.10	12.80	11	11–26	128–00
15 to 24.99 .	7	16	0.88	15.88	7	18–06	127–00
25 to 49.99 .	1	3	0.67	16.67	1	25–00	25–00
50 and over .	1	7	0.29	18.57	1	65–00	65–00
No land . .	60	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**145**	**93**	**3.12**	**13.47**	**67**	**9–10**	**619–29**

TABLE VIII

Indebtedness by cause and source of borrowing

Cause	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this cause to total amount of debt	Source	Amount of debt (in Rs.)	No. of house-holds in debt	Percentage of debt due to this source to total amount of debt
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Current farm expenses .	19,500	38	25.33	Government . . .	3,075	4	4.00
Improvement of land .	2,225	5	2.89	Cooperative society .	11,925	19	15.49
Purchase of tools and implements .	..	..	..	Money-lender . .	4,700	6	6.10
Purchase of bullocks .	800	3	1.04	Trader . . .	35,555	58	46.18
Marriage and other ceremonies . .	3,100	5	4.03	Relative . . .	5,876	16	7.63
Medicines . . .	2,856	8	3.71	Others . .	15,862	66	20.60
Home consumption .	34,356	70	44.62				
Others . .	14,156	55	18.38				
Total . . .	**76,993**	**107**	**100.00**	**Total . . .**	**76,993**	**107**	**00.00**

TABLE IX

Financial assets

Total No. of households having different types of assets	Loans in money		Grain loans		Valuables (Gold, silver, jewellery)		No. of households owning houses
	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
143*	..	..	..	..	83	23,200	141

No. and value of houses owned		Investment in cooperative societies		Bank deposits		Other investments		Total value
No. of houses	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	No. of households	Value (in Rs.)	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
158	134,575	4	5,261	1	200	7	13,700	176,936

* Two households live on remittance and charity.

TABLE X

Annual income of households by occupation

Occupation	Total No. of households	Annual income of households in the range of (in Rs.)										
		Less than 250	251 to 360	361 to 480	481 to 720	721 to 960	961 to 1,200	1,201 to 1,500	1,501 to 2,500	2,501 to 3,500	3,501 to 5,000	5,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Primary	106	3	5	11	37	22	8	8	6	4	2	--
Secondary	1	..	--	..	1	..	..	..	..	--	--	--
Tertiary	36	3	6	6	10	6	3	1	1	--	--	--
Others	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--
Total	**145**	**6**	**11**	**17**	**48**	**28**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**2**	--

* Two households live on remittance and charity.

TABLE XI

Income from different sources

(in Rs.)

Total No. of house-holds	Income from land					Income from sources other than land					Total annual income cols. (6+11)
	Owned but leased	Owned and culti-vated	Taken on rent	Wages earned by works on field	Total cols. (2+3+ 4+5)	Salary and wages earned inside the village	Salary and wages earned outside the village	From property inside the village	From property outside the village	Total cols. (7+8+ 9+10)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
145	1,180	46,696	40	25,539	73,455	24,797	2,610	18,315	..	45,722	119,177

TABLE XII

Distribution of households by occupation, income and number of members

Occupation	No. of households	Number of households in the income range of							
		Less than Rs. 250	Rs. 251 to 360	Rs. 361 to 480	Rs. 481 to 720	Rs. 721 to 960	Rs. 961 to 1,200	Rs. 1,201 to 1,500	Rs. 1,501 to 2,500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Primary . .	106	296	1,629	4,474	22,069	18,117	8,484	10,497	10,367
Secondary . .	1	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..
Tertiary . .	36	566	1,937	2,531	5,790	5,152	3,260	1,500	1,651
Others . .	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**145**	**862**	**3,566**	**7,005**	**28,559**	**23,269**	**11,744**	**11,997**	**12,018**

Occupation	Number of households in the income range of-*contd.*			Number of persons				No. of gainfully employed persons
	Rs. 2,501 to 3,500	Rs. 3,501 to 5,000	Above Rs. 5,000	Males above 12 years	Females above 12 years	Males below 12 years	Females below 12 years	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Primary . .	11,106	9,051	..	185	192	141	138	265
Secondary . .	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Tertiary . .	..	..	..	58	55	33	43	82
Others . .	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	..
Total . .	**11,106**	**9,051**	**..**	**245**	**249**	**176**	**181**	**348**

* Two households live on remittance and charity.

TABLE XIII

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range: Less than Rs. 250 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 251 to 360 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	Rs. 361 to 480 — No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	Food	3	821	273.67	5	1,782	356.40	11	5,883	534.82
	Clothing and footwear	3	77	25.67	5	335	67.00	11	2,000	181.82
	Fuel and lighting	3	19	6.33	5	34	6.80	11	135	12.27
	Housing	--	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	1	10	10.00	2	25	12.50
	Services	2	25	12.50	2	25	12.50	8	165	20.63
	Miscellaneous	2	88	44.00	5	260	52.00	11	1,215	110.45
	Total	**3**	**1,030**	**343.33**	**5**	**2,446**	**489.20**	**11**	**9,423**	**856.64**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	3	756	252.00	6	2,150	358.33	6	2,488	414.67
	Clothing and footwear	3	95	31.67	6	410	68.33	6	350	58.33
	Fuel and lighting	3	18	6.00	6	36	6.00	6	48	8.00
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	1	300	300.00	..	..	..
	Services	1	2	2.00	5	48	9.60	5	45	9.00
	Miscellaneous	3	71	23.67	6	175	29.17	6	340	56.67
	Total	**3**	**942**	**314.00**	**6**	**3,119**	**519.83**	**6**	**3,271**	**545.17**
Others	Food	1	150	150.00	--	--	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	25	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	1	6	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**181**	**181.00**	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIII-*contd.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range-*contd.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*contd.* Rs. 481 to 720			Rs. 721 to 960			Rs. 961 to 1,200			Rs. 1,201 to 1,500		
		No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Primary	Food	37	21,393	578.19	22	16,063	730.14	8	7,155	894.38	8	9,015	1,126.88
	Clothing and footwear	37	3,160	85.41	22	3,315	150.68	8	1,525	190.63	8	1,475	184.38
	Fuel and lighting	37	380	10.27	22	234	10.64	8	112	42.00	8	126	15.75
	Housing	..	..	..	1	10	10.00	1	10	10.00	1	5	5.00
	Ceremonies and functions	2	1,025	512.50	3	625	208.33	2	20	10.00	2	20	10.00
	Services	24	254	10.58	14	346	24.71	6	75	12.50	7	150	21.43
	Miscellaneous	37	2,480	67.03	22	2,765	125.68	8	1,105	138.13	8	1,715	214.38
	Total	**37**	**28,692**	**775.46**	**22**	**23,358**	**1,061.73**	**8**	**10,002**	**1,250.25**	**8**	**12,506**	**1,563.25**
Secondary	Food	1	530	530.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	10	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	1	20	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	1	60	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	1	8	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	1	65	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**693**	**693.00**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	10	5,420	542.00	6	3,668	611.33	3	2,200	733.33	1	745	745.00
	Clothing and footwear	10	405	40.50	6	635	105.83	3	350	116.67	1	100	100.00
	Fuel and lighting	10	66	6.60	6	55	9.17	3	49	16.33	1	15	15.00
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	500.00	..	..	..
	Services	6	40	6.67	5	50	10.00	1	20	20.00	1	20	20.00
	Miscellaneous	10	370	37.00	6	340	56.67	3	375	125.00	1	90	90.00
	Total	**10**	**6,301**	**630.10**	**6**	**4,748**	**791.33**	**3**	**3,494**	**1,164.67**	**1**	**970**	**970.00**
Others		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIII-*concld.*

Annual expenditure according to occupation and income range-*concld.*

Occupation	Items of expenditure	Income range-*concld.* Rs. 1,501 to 2,500			Rs. 2,501 to 3,500			Rs. 3,501 to 5,000		
		No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	No. of households	Total annual expenditure	Average expenditure per household	No. of households	Total anuual expenditure	Average expenditure per household
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Primary	Food	6	8,752	1,458.67	4	10,085	2,521.25	2	5,358	2,679.00
	Clothing and footwear	6	2,300	383.33	4	1,550	387.50	2	750	375.00
	Fuel and lighting	6	171	28.50	4	97	24.25	2	75	37.50
	Housing	2	75	37.50	..	..	..	1	4,000	4,000.00
	Ceremonies and functions	1	2,300	2,300.00	3	95	31.67	..	..	..
	Services	5	170	34.00	4	283	70.75	2	165	82.50
	Miscellaneous	6	2,030	338.33	4	1,230	307.50	2	2,025	1,012.50
	Total	**6**	**15,798**	**2,633.00**	**4**	**13,340**	**3,335.00**	**2**	**12,373**	**6,186.50**
Secondary		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..
Tertiary	Food	1	1,575	1,575.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and footwear	1	700	700.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fuel and lighting	1	25	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ceremonies and functions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Services	1	90	90.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous	1	975	975.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**1**	**3,365**	**3,365.00**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others		..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV

Settlement history of households

Caste	Total No. of households	Number of households settled					
		Before 5 generations	Between 4-5 generations	Between 3-4 generations	Between 2-3 generations	Before 1 generation	During present generation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhil	72	65	3	3	1	..	..
Rajput	28	22	..	2	1	1	2
Machhi	16	13	1	1	1	..	..
Dhed	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Khalpa	4	3	..	1	..	..	..
Bharvad	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
Koli	5	4	..	..	1	..	..
Brahmin	4	1	..	1	2	..	..
Bhavaya	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Darjee	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Valand	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Parsi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	**145**	**121**	**4**	**9**	**6**	**2**	**3**

TABLE XV

Emigration

Caste	Migrated persons	Emigrated to places			Present occupation	Monthly income in range (in Rs.)
		Within the district	Outside the district but within the State	Outside the State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vasava	14	Gambhirpura	Vadal Prachi Miyagam Udhna Petlad	Nandarbar	Agriculture (4) Agricultural labour (1) Miscellaneous labour (1) Service (8)	60-150
Rajput	9	Ekasal	Baroda Mela Katargam Sultanpura	..	Agriculture (4) Service (4) Unspecified (1)	50-150
Machhi	2	Uchedia Borbhatha	..	..	Agriculture (1) Agricultural labour (1)	50-100
Dhed	1	..	..	Bombay	Service (1)	75
Khalpa	3	..	Baroda	..	Labour (3)	50
Bharvad	1	..	Mandvi	..	Agriculture (1)	50
Brahmin	2	Shuklatirtha	Chhota Udaipur	..	Service (2)	30-100
Bhavaya	1	..	Ahmedabad	..	Service (1)	90
Babar	2	Broach	Baroda	..	Service (2)	100

GLOSSARY

A

Achhoda . . A chain; an ornament worn on the neck

Atapata . . A game in which players divide themselves in teams

B

Babul or *Baval* . *Acacia arabica*

Bandi . . A waist-coat or jacket

Banyan . . *Ficus parviflora*

Bhajan mandali . A group of persons singing devotional songs

Bormala . . A type of necklace with beads shaped as *bor* or ber fruit

Brahma hatya . Murder of a Brahmin

C

Chaniyo . . A petticoat

Chappals . . Loose sandals

Charpai . . A wooden cot

Chhatarun . . A kerchief tied over head by Vasava females

Chhatthi . . Literally sixth; ceremony performed on the sixth day after birth

Chotra . . A raised platform used as a resting place

D

Dal . . Pulse

Darshan . . Glimpse (of deity) with reverence and prayer

Deri . . Small shrine of a deity

Deshi . . Indigenous; country-made

Dharmashala . A caravansary; a traveller's lodge; a public rest-house

Dhoti . . Nether garment worn by Hindu males

Dhunsari . . A kind of collar ornament

F

Fadko . . Seed-drill

Fento . . A turban

G

Gauchar . . Pasture or grazing area reserved for the cattle of a village

Ghee . . Clarified butter

Gilli danda . A game played with a wooden stick about 1′ to 1½′ called *danda* and a wooden strip about 4″ called *gilli*

H

Hal . . A plough

Har . . A necklace

J

Jad . . A nose-ring

Jhanjhar . . Anklets with tiny bells

Jowar . . A millet; *Sorghum vulgare*

K

Kabaddi . . A team game

Kabjo . . A blouse

Kadun . . Bracelet

Kafni . . A long shirt or robe

Karab or *Karabadi* Hoe

Karanthi . . Stems of *tuver* or cotton

Khadi . . Handspun and hand-woven cloth

Khandhadia or *Gharjamai* . A social custom according to which a prospective bridegroom is required to serve four to five years the parents of the bride before marriage.

Kharif . . The monsoon crops; crops sown in the rainy season and reaped in autumn

Khokho . . A country game

Kothi . . A big earthen receptacle

Kul . . A family

Kutcha . . Raw; of dried mud

L

Langdi . . A country game of one legged race

Lugadun . . A *sari*

M

Mahant . . A priest

Mandir . . A temple

Melo . . A fair

Mohanmala . A type of necklace

Mojadi . . A type of country shoes

N

Natra . . Widow remarriage

Neem . . *Azadirachta indica*

O

Odhani . . An upper loose garment worn by girls; a short *sari* of 2½ yards

P

Panch . . Executive body of the village panchayat or caste panchayat

Panchayat *Ghar* Building of panchayat's office

Panchiyun . . A loin cloth draped round the body

Pat . . A wooden bench

Pipal . . *Ficus religiosa*

Pithi . . A paste of yellow turmeric powder applied to the bodies of the bride and bridegroom

Ponchi . . A wristlet

Pucca . . Ripe; solidly built; durable

Puja . . Worship

R

Rabi . . The winter crop

S

Safa . . Loose piece of cloth tied round the head in the form of a turban

S-contd.

Sari . . Hindu women's chief garment draped round the body

Ser . . A chain worn on the neck

Sim . . Open land on the periphery of village site

Simant . . Ceremony performed in the seventh month of the first pregnancy

T

Tadchha . . Palm fronds

Tarfen . . Seed-drill

Thali . . Dish

Tuver . . A kind of pulse; pigeon pea; *Cajanus indicus*

V

Vad . . *Ficus indica*

Val . . A kind of leguminous bean; *Dolichos lablab*

Vali . . A nose-ring

INDEX

A

Agriculture, 12, 13
—Cost of cultivation, 13
—Credit and investment, 14
—Implements, 13
—Production, 12
—Wages, 13
Anklesvar, 1, 2
Ashapura, 4
Ayodhya, 29

B

Broach, 1, 2, 16

C

Castes, 2, 3, 4
—Bharvad, 2
—Dhed, 2
—Khalpa, 2
—Machhi, 2, 3, 4
—Rajput, 2, 3, 4
—Vasava Bhil, 2, 3, 4
Caste *panch*, 4
Changes in occupational pattern, 10
Climate, 1
—Rainfall, 1
—Temperature, 1
Crop pattern, 12
Customs and Ceremonies, 6, 7
—Birth, 6
—Death, 7
—Marriage, 7

D

Date of Survey, 1
Dress, 6
Diseases, 22
—Asthama, 22
—Cancer, 22
—Cholera, 22
—Malaria, 22
—Pneumonia, 22
—T. B., 22
—Typhoid, 22

E

Educational institutions, 26
Expenditure pattern, 19

F

Fairs, 28
—Gokul Atham, 28
—Gumandev, 28, 29
—Jalkund, 28
—Kadio or Sarsa, 28
—Shuklatirth, 28
Family planning, 24
Felt needs, 30
Fertility, 22
—No. of births, 22
—No. of still married women, 22
Financial Assets, 18
Flora and Fauna, 1

G

Gnaniji Maharaj, 29
Govali, 1, 2
Gulf of Cambay, 1
Gumandev Falia, 1, 2, 29

H

Hospitals, 2
—Government, 2
—Maternity, 2
Houses, 4
—Drainage facility, 5
—Light accessibility, 5
—Settlement pattern, 2
—Tenure status, 5
Households, 26
—Composition of, 26
—Settlement of, 26
Household articles, 6

I

Income, 18
—By income group, 18
Indebtedness, 16
—By causes, 16
—By income range, 16
—By sources, 16
—Inheritance of property, 26

J

Jajmani relationship, 30
Jhagadia, 1, 2, 16, 22, 30
Jilla Panchayat, Broach, 26

K

Kabir Vad, 28
Kapalsadi, 1
Kaveri khadi, 1, 2
Khandhadia, 4
Krishna Lila, 29

L

Land, 10
—Holding, 11
—Number of Khatedars, 11
—Utilization, 10
Literacy, 24
—By age group, 24
—By caste, 24
Livestock, 14
—Expenditure, 15
—No. of, 14
—Products, 15
—Value of, 14

M

Madhya Pradesh, 1
Mahant Shree Gulabdasji, 29
Malpur, 30
Medical attendants, 22
Migration, 26
Mota Sanja, 26, 29

N

Nana Sanja, 1
—Boundry, 1
—Location, 1
—Basis of selection, 1
Narmada, 1, 2
Non-workers 9
—By age groups, 9
—Type of activities, 9

O

Occupations, 10
Ornaments, 6

P

Population, 20
—By age groups, 20
—By marital status, 20

P-*contd.*

—Sex ratio, 20
—Variation in, 20
Public amenities, 2
Public dispensary van, 2

R

Rajpipla, 2, 30
Ranipura, 30
Religious beliefs, 29

S

Satpura, 1
Sports and games, 28

T

Temple, 2, 29
—Bhathiji, 2, 29
—Gumandev Hanuman, 2, 29
—Ramji Mandir, 2, 29
—Sanjeshwar Mahadev, 29
Transport and communications, 2
—Bus facility, 2
—Railway bridge, 2
—Road bridge, 2
Type of families, 26

U

Uchedia, 1, 2, 6, 30
Untouchability, 30

V

Vasava Bhils, 2, 3
—Khandeshi, 3
—Vasavda, 3
Vaterinary Dispensary, 2
Views on diet, 6
—Non-vegetarian, 6
—Vegetarian, 6
Vindhya, 1

W

Water facility, 2
Workers, 8
—By age group, 8
—By industrial categories, 8

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- South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal

FEROZEPUR—
- English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road

GAUHATI—
- Mokshada Pustakalaya

GAYA—
- Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GHAZIABAD—
- Jayana Book Agency (R)

GORAKHPUR—
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road

GUDUR—
- The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (R)

GUNTUR—
- Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta

GWALIOR—
- Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, M.B.
- Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar
- M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar (R)

HUBLI—
- Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road

HYDERABAD—
- Director, Government Press
- The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul
- Book Lovers Private Ltd ,(R)
- Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (R)

IMPHAL—
- Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers (R)

INDORE—
- Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road
- Swarup Brother's, Khajuri Bazar (R)
- Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura (R)
- Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace (R)
- Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar (R)

JABALPUR—
- Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj
- National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg (R)

JAIPUR—
- Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
- Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema
- Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar
- Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway
- Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar (R)
- Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta
- Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta (R)
- Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 (R)

JAMNAGAR—
- Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar

JAMSHEDPUR—
- Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78
- Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih
- Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market (R)

JAWALAPUR—
- Sahyog Book Depot (R)

JHUNJHUNU—
- Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand (R)
- Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R)

JODHPUR—
- Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents
- Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate
- Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar

JULLUNDUR—
- Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate (R)
- Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala
- University Publishers, Railway Road (R)

KANPUR—
- Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall
- Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park
- The Universal Book Stall, The Mall
- Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (R)

KARUR—
- Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram (R)

KODARMA—
- The Bhagwati Press, P.O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt.Hazaribag

KOLHAPUR—
- Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road (R)

KOTA—
- Kota Book Depot (R)

KUMTA—
- S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara)

LUCKNOW—
- Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
- Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj
- British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj

List of Agents-*contd.*

LUCKNOW-*contd.*
- Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154
- Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj
- Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road
- Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar (R)
- Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (R)
- Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park (R)

LUDHIANA—
- Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar
- Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road (R)
- Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (R)
- The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street (R)

MADRAS—
- Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
- Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore
- C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane
- K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384
- Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycroft Road, Triplicane
- P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street
- Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane
- NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road (R)
- V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Buildings, 111, Mount Road (R)

MADURAI—
- Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street
- Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—
- K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (R)

MANGALORE—
- U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128

MANJESHWAR—
- Mukenda Krishna Nayak (R)

MATHURA—
- Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (R)

MEERUT—
- Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar
- Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road
- Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank
- Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank (R)
- Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (R)

MONGHYR—
- Anusandhan, Minerva Press Buildings (R)

MUSSOORIE—
- Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall (R)
- Hind Traders (R)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
- Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi (R)
- B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura (R)

MUZAFFARPUR—
- Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate
- Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (R)
- Tirhut Book Depot (R)

MYSORE—
- H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle
- Peoples Book House, Opp., Jagan Mohan Palace
- Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthipuram (R)
- News Paper House, Lansdowne Building (R)
- Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas(R)

NADIAD—
- R. S. Desay Station Road (R)

NAGPUR—
- Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
- Western Book Depot, Residency Road
- The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (R)

NAINITAL—
- Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar (R)

NANDED—
- Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road (R)
- Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 (R)
- Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad (R)

NEW DELHI—
- Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus
- Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place
- Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus
- Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj
- English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B. 328
- Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market
- Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place
- Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House
- Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place
- Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place
- Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus
- United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus
- Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh
- Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar
- Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road
- The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road
- New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place
- Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji
- Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath (R)
- Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath (R)
- People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road
- R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (R)
- Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar
- Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar (R)
- Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (R)
- H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 (R)
- The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road (R)
- Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave (R)
- Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura (R)
- Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lody Colony (R)

PANJIM—
- Singhals Book House P.O.B. 70 Near the Church (R)
- Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria (R)

PATHANKOT—
- The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar (R)

PATIALA—
Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar

PATNA—
Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan
Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli
Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore
Bengal Law House, Chowhatta (R)

PITHORAGARH—
Maniram Punetha & Sons (R)

PONDICHERRY—
M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix (R)

POONA—
Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana
Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road
International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana
Raka Book Agency, Opp., Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk
Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar (R)

PUDUKOTTAI—
Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road (R)

RAJKOT—
Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents

RANCHI—
Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar
Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar (R)

REWA—
Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—
The Rourkela Review (R)

SAHARANPUR—
Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road (R)

SECUNDERABAD—
Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street

SILCHAR—
Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti (R)

SIMLA—
Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
Minerva Book Shop, The Mall
The New Book Depot 79, The Mall

SINNAR—
Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) (R)

Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp., India Coffee House, New Delhi
Government of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
} For local sales

SHILLONG—
The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 (R)

SONEPAT—
United Book Agency

SRINAGAR—
The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road

SURAT—
Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road

TIRUCHIRPALLI—
Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur
S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road
Palamiappa Bros. (R)

TRIVANDRUM—
International Book Depot, Main Road
Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 (R)

TUTICORIN—
Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road (R)

UDAIPUR—
Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole (R)
Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (R)

UJJAIN—
Manek Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate (R)

VARANASI—
Students Friends & Co., Lanka (R)
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8
Glob Book Centre (R)
Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka
B.H.U. Book Depot (R)

VELLORE—
A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers

VIJAYAWADA—
The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet (R)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building
Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road
The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (R)

VIZIANAGRAM—
Sarda & Co. (R)

WARDHA—
Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market

High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2

List of Agents-*concld.*

Railway Book-stall holders

S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad

Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner

Higginbothams & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras

M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)

S/S. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16, (Sweden)

Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart den (Germany West)

Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 N W Y

The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

(On S & R Basis)

The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad

The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar

The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur

The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur

The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)

The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona

Government Printing & Stationery, Rajkot

The Officer I/C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi

The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad

Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong

Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi

The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City

Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jammal Road, Patna-1

Registrar of Companies, Raj, & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur

The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras

The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur

The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay

The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Gandhi, Cuttack

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad

Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi

The Officer I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur

Officer I/C., S. I. S. I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46

Officer I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, (Footwear), Calcutta

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua

Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim

The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur

The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia

The Officer I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad

The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry

The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Soudha (P. B. 271) Bangalore